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16 November 1983

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1476

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16 November 1983

## USSR REPORT

### POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1476

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INTERNATIONAL

SOVIET JOURNALIST ALLEGES RUSSIAN, SOVIET CLASSICS UNAVAILABLE IN USA

Russian Literature Unavailable in USA

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 11 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by O. Polyakovskiy, TASS New York Correspondent: "Where Can One Buy a Soviet Book?"]

[Text] The Barnes and Noble bookstore at the corner of Fifth Avenue and 48th Street in NY is one of the largest in the USA. On its shelves are novels, short story collections, encyclopedias and dictionaries, art books and scientific works, cookbooks and vulgar trash. What can't you find at Barnes and Noble? What you don't see here probably cannot be found in another American book store.

Alas, in this immense sea of books there are practically none of the works of the Russian classical authors or of Soviet writers. After extensive searches and consultations with sales persons, only a few works of Tolstoy, Dostoyevski and Turgenev could be found. And conversations with visitors to the store led to the suspicion that the average American generally knows little about our literature.

And this is no wonder. According to the magazine PUBLISHERS WEEKLY, which gives meticulous information on publishing in the USA, very few works of soviet writers are published here and the editions are extremely small. It would be quite difficult to give the names of the authors without special research. According to the magazine, the situation is hardly better for the Russian classics which are among the treasures of world literature. Wretchedly small numbers of these works are sold amounting to several thousand copies per year.

"American ignorance about the Soviet Union is simply frightening," has said the American political figure, A. Harriman. And the attitude toward Soviet literature supplies convincing support for this statement.

## American Literature Available in USSR

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 11 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by I. Veksler, TASS Moscow Correspondent: "Millions of Copies of American Literature"]

[Text] The names of the American prose writers J. Salinger and K. Vonnegut are well known to Soviet readers and appear on the cover of a large collection issued in Moscow. This book, which contains their best works, is part of the 45-volume "Library of U.S. Literature" which is being issued by the Soviet publishers "Raduga" and "Khudozhestvennaya literatura."

American literature has always aroused interest in our country. From his earliest years, the reader is familiar with the heroes of Fenimore Cooper, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Jack London and Mark Twain. By the way, the works of the author of "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" and "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" alone have been published in our country, in the Soviet period, in 28 languages and in editions of more than 38 million copies. The works of other American authors have been repeatedly published. Periodicals regularly report on new developments in contemporary American literature.

"However, we have not previously had a complete collection like 'The Library of U.S. Literature' and, in general, there is no precedent for it," the TASS correspondent was told by the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses. For the first time, Soviet readers will have a unique collection of American literature from the XVII-XVIIIth centuries to the present. It will contain novels, stories, plays and works on current affairs by the most important American writers. Special science fiction and poetry anthologies will also be published.

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CSO: 1830/04

## INTERNATIONAL

### KHACHATUROV BOOK ATTACKING REAGAN LATIN AMERICA POLICY REVIEWED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 28 Oct 83 pp 1-5

[Article by I. Grigulevich, USSR Academy of Sciences corresponding member:  
"Terrorism under the Guise of 'Solidarity'"]

[Text] It is difficult sometimes for a layman to make out what is going on half the world away from his own country, say, in Latin America.

President Reagan claims that it is the Soviet Union and its associates from the anti-imperialist front that stand behind all popular actions which are taking place in Latin America. But if it is so, why did the U.S. Government send its troops to Latin America even in the 19th century, that is, before 1917, when the Soviet state did not exist? Even at that time the U.S. Marines landed in the same Nicaragua, in Mexico, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and other countries. Before 1917 and later the USA killed such outstanding patriots as President Francisco Madero of Mexico, Pino Suarez, vice president of Mexico, General Sandino, President Salvador Allende of Chile and many others. But were these victims of the USA communists?

The new book "Latin America: Ideology and Foreign Policy" by Prof Karen Khachaturov, a well-known writer on international affairs, explains to a great extent these and other events on the "fiery continent." (K.A. Khachaturov. Latin America: Ideology and Foreign Policy. Mezhdunarodnyye Otnosheniya (International Relations) Publishers, Moscow, 1983.)

The modern interpretation by the United States of the idea of pan-Americanism, or "continental solidarity," which allegedly presupposes the community and unity of economic, political, ideological, cultural and military aims and interests of all countries of the Western Hemisphere with the U.S. leading role, is the groundwork of the doctrines specially worked out for Latin America by U.S. imperialism. Pan-Americanism, proclaimed almost a hundred years ago, boiled down from the very beginning to the false version about the unity of two Americas--the USA and Latin America. Since that time, especially after the victory of the Cuban revolution, pan-Americanism experienced a considerable evolution away from this version. However, the great-power, imperialist claims by the USA to lead Latin America remained to be its basis. It is important to emphasize that numerous "theories" and concepts are not an exclusive area of academic research. They are played up by the vehicles of "psychological warfare" in Latin American countries so as to attract a

numerous audience and to brainwash that audience with the help of the news media, infuse the people's minds with imperialist and anti-Communist ideology.

It is precisely in Latin America that the entire global adventurist policy of the Reagan Administration has acquired its most conspicuous and concentrated expression. Half a year before the election of Ronald Reagan as U.S. President his closest advisers worked out the programme of U.S.-Latin American policy--"New Inter-American Policy for the 1980's" known as the Santa Fe document. It gives Latin America the key role in the crazy plans of establishing world supremacy. For reaching this aim any means are recommended, including the unleashing of a world thermonuclear war. Repeating Hitler's geopolitics, Ronald Reagan's advisers say: Foreign policy is an instrument by means of which the nations want to ensure their survival in a hostile world. War and not peace should be considered a norm in international affairs... Either peace on Soviet terms, or the establishment of American power over the entire planet. Such is the alternative.

The authors of the Santa Fe document threaten to punish any Latin American state which has chosen the road of social progress and also threaten to punish even bourgeois-reformist forces. They try to dictate their neighbors with whom they must maintain friendly relations and with whom they must be at daggers. This is a programme of political and ideological blackmail and aggression, a programme which jeopardizes the national interests of all Latin American countries and their sovereignty. Facts show that President Reagan tries to implement the recommendations of his advisers. His Latin American course can be reduced to the triad--struggle against socialist Cuba and the revolutionary-democratic regimes in Nicaragua and Grenada; maximum support to the military-political dictatorships in South America (Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay) which were established with the help of the same USA; the attempt to suppress the liberation movements in Central America and the Caribbean area.

Trying to stem the world national liberation process, in the first place, in Latin America, President Reagan proclaimed the doctrine of struggle against "international terrorism". Actually, however, the Reagan Administration has long been carrying out big and small terrorism south of the U.S. borders and all over the world. Central American and Caribbean countries were chosen as the first objects of aggressive actions. To pull new millions of dollars out of taxpayers' pockets for staging military adventures in Central America President Reagan made a speech at the joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives. In Central America the national security of all American countries is put at stake, he said. If we fail to defend ourselves there, we will not be able to gain the upper hand somewhere in other regions, Reagan scared his audience. His almost daily speeches try to substantiate the necessity of waging a merciless fight against the alleged "export of revolution" to Central America and the Caribbean area.

The CIA continuously stages sabotage actions against Cuba. At the headquarters of that spy agency the map of Cuba contains under the code number 502988-1-77 all the key data necessary for using chemical, bacteriological and meteorological weapons. On the Guantanamo military base American occupationists, who have seized a part of the Cuban territory, are engaged in provocative sabre-rattling.

To the accompaniment of the lie about the turning of Nicaragua into a "second Cuba" in the vulnerable proximity to the USA, the Reagan Administration uses methods of political and economic destabilization against the land of Sandino. Imperialism openly encroaches on the national sovereignty of Nicaragua, uses the territory of Honduras and Costa Rica for armed provocations against the neighboring country, for gangsterlike raids staged by hired cutthroats. Even the rightwing American press has to admit that the United States masterminds the undeclared war against Nicaragua. Small Grenada has become the object of armed intervention. Since 1979 the Grenadian people have chosen the road of independent social development and sovereign foreign policy.

Terrorism is encouraged by U.S. imperialism through the undisguised support to the military-police regimes, including the regimes in Guatemala and El Salvador. Trying to save the corrupt Salvadorean regime and to drown in blood the nationwide armed struggle of the masses, the Reagan Administration has taken the course of a military solution to the internal problems of that country. Washington and the junta installed by it reject all constructive proposals by Salvadorean patriotic organizations about the cessation of the Civil War and imperialist interference on the basis of political negotiations. In the same way the United States rejects the constructive peace proposals of Cuba, Nicaragua, Mexico and some other countries, the proposals aimed at stabilizing the explosive situation in Central America.

Along with the methods of economic and political destabilization U.S. imperialism uses a whole system of slander and misinformation and methods of psychological war against Latin American countries, especially those which have embarked upon the road of independent social development. A few days ago Ronald Reagan gave his blessing to the establishment of a subversive anti-Cuban radio station and cynically named it after Jose Marti, the great fighter against American imperialism.

The aim of the psychological war is to provide an ideological cover for the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and to incite public opinion in capitalist countries, in the first place, in the USA itself, by the slander about "communist intrigues" in Latin America and "Soviet danger" in this region allegedly threatening the "free world." This way the manipulators of public opinion try to compel the broad sections of the population in capitalist countries to put up with the interventionist policy of the United States in Latin America.

However, the desire of U.S. imperialism to take back by iron and blood its unlawful role of rulers of the peoples' destinies is being resolutely resisted not only by the masses, but also by the governments of the overwhelming majority of Latin American states. The author of the book under review convincingly shows this. The openly aggressive doctrine of the "struggle against international terrorism" in its Latin American version is not only gross diktat, but also moral and political blackmail, taking into account the inability of U.S. imperialism to stop the irreversible process of liberation.

(Izvestia, October 27. In full.)

## INTERNATIONAL

### IMPLICATIONS OF GRENADA INVASION FOR ARMS TALKS PONDERED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 31 Oct 83 pp 1-4

[Article by APN political analyst Yuriy Kuritsyn under the rubric "APN Informs and Comments": "Abuse of the People's Right to Live Must Be Stopped"]

[Text] Today the policy of the leaders of all states and especially of nuclear powers must be governed by concerted efforts to prevent nuclear catastrophe and to secure the people's right to live.

These words by Soviet leader Yuri Andropov from his reply to the appeal of the 3d International Congress "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War," published in Moscow, are fully consonant to the thoughts, feelings and demands of the Soviet people and of all people of good will. They also define the concrete moves of the Soviet leadership which has recently come up with numerous initiatives designed to reduce the threat of war and to facilitate the establishment of an atmosphere of mutual trust and universal security on the planet.

But can one really speak of any improvement of either of these counts when moves by particular political leaders are increasingly losing the signs of both legitimacy and common sense together with decency?

This is by no means a rhetorical question. A grave international crime has just been committed for all the world to see. A country regarded as great has brought its whole military might to bear on a very small but equally sovereign nation which has the same rights as any other nation. This has been done with horrendous hypocrisy, perfidy and brutality which have shaken the whole world.

The United States attacked Grenada all of a sudden, without a warning or a declaration of war, and without any attempt to resolve problems in the relations between the two countries diplomatically or through the UN mechanism. The Washington-announced goal of the invasion to "save" the American citizens staying in Grenada, who had not been threatened by anyone according to Washington's own admission, has already cost hundreds of human lives and the end of this bloodshed is nowhere in sight.

Standing behind this incident are the people who contend for the status of the "principal keepers" of the ideas of democracy and morality and who try to impose their own interpretation of both notions upon the whole world at any cost. In Grenada they have challenged the people of the world once again. They have not just encroached upon the independence and freedom of a nation but have raked the high principles of the United Nations, law, morality, honour and all other things which are treasured most of all by the people with their heavy artillery and missiles. They have trampled upon all these things with their military boots and have stained them with the blood of innocent victims.

In doing so, Washington once again tried to cast a shadow on the biggest and most widely-supported mass movement of our time, the non-aligned movement, which incorporates a hundred of world nations today. This is because it has not only invaded a member-country of this movement but has also roped in several other non-aligned nations into this adventure, hiding behind them from the condemnation of the world public.

There are mass manifestations of protest these days around the world against the insolent act of the American administration. The indignation with its piratic act is so strong that even the most loyal friends of Washington do not dare to raise their voice in its defence. Not surprisingly, it has found itself in complete isolation in the Security Council during the vote on the resolution condemning the U.S. invasion in Grenada.

Millions of people take part in the meetings of protest in the Soviet Union. They demand the intervention to be stopped at once and the people of Grenada to be given an opportunity to decide their own future. They believe that an end must be also brought to the U.S. attempts to fan tension in the Caribbean and in Latin America and to turn this part of the world into its home estate and a military test range. They call on all honest people of the world to join in the struggle against weight-throwing in international relations and to avert the threat of nuclear war.

Now, let us return to the issue of trust. The meetings and rallies in the USSR are permeated with the idea: "We shall spare no effort to safeguard the security of our Motherland." This is quite natural. Those who have committed the aggression against Grenada and are waging undeclared wars against the people of Nicaragua, El Salvador, Cuba and many other independent countries are prepared to begin shortly the deployment of hundreds of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The question is, could Washington's actions against Grenada add trust to the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries in the sincerity of the statements by the U.S. administration leaders that their new Euromissiles have a "peace-making" mission?

No they couldn't. The Grenada tragedy, just like the other cases of mendacity and perfidy increasingly demonstrated by the U.S. administration, and the latter's stake on sheer force in relations with other countries do more than

stimulate the socialist countries' efforts in the struggle for peace and disarmament. The socialist countries are actually getting increasingly convinced that albeit the peaceful nature of their policy, they cannot agree to a unilateral reduction of their defence capability which is demanded from them at the Geneva talks on the reduction of medium-range nuclear forces and strategic nuclear armaments.

Here everything is clear. Trust can only be mutual. And it must also be based on the respect of law and legality, especially of the right of all people to live in conditions of peace and security, and on the observance of the standards of human morality. These are exactly the notions, however, which are increasingly vanishing from the code of conduct of the present U.S. leaders.

(APN, Oct. 30. In full.)

CSO: 1812/30

## INTERNATIONAL

### UK PEACE ACTIVIST ON NEED FOR INDEPENDENT SOVIET PEACE MOVEMENT

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 33, 17 Aug 83 p 10

[Letter by Gabriel Horn: "Don't Lose Time; When Fighters for Peace Should Speak Out Against Their Governments," Kings College, Cambridge; Words in all caps are rendered in boldface]

[Text] Gabriel Horn, professor at Cambridge University, sent a letter to the editorial offices of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in which he raises a series of questions, which at the current time are troubling a certain part of Western public opinion; he shares with the readers his thoughts and doubts.

At the beginning of the year I had the opportunity to participate in a conference on the interrelationship between the functioning of the brain and behavior. Scientific discussions conducted in Garga were very fruitful. Associating with my amicable Soviet colleagues, I felt with special acuity the absurdness of the situation, that our nations were forced to live under the fear of mutual destruction in a nuclear war--a war in which there could be no victors.

The USSR is a country which lost over 20 million people in the Great Patriotic war. The greater number of these people died on the territory of their Homeland. Remembering such sacrifices and suffering, not one sound-thinking person can doubt that the Soviet people want peace, that they are driven to despair because of today's tensions and threats of nuclear confrontation. This alone prompts me to tell them that the nations of the West share their despair.

However, the despair leading to the meek acceptance of the confrontation will not become the road to peace. Recently in an editorial article in the "British Journal of Medicine" it was stated: "The rational medical reaction to the threat of nuclear war is the concentration of efforts towards its prevention." In this statement, only the word "medical" elicits my objection; instead of this I would have written: "the only rational reaction--is prevention." How can such prevention be achieved? Of course, ideological contradictions remain between the USSR and the West. However, there are more delicate processes connected with the improper understanding of one another and the existing institutions in the opposing country.

Let us look at, for example, the peace movement. In the West, there are many different organizations which are supporters of peace. They are not under control of the government. Such independence is acutely important to their successful activity, inasmuch as: a) these organizations give an alternative analysis of that threat which allegedly originate from the other side; b) they propose alternatives to the strategy of confrontation; c) they actively counteract actions of their own government, actions that lead toward an increased risk of war.

Many of the pro-peace Western organizations, come out against war in any of its forms. And all of them--are against nuclear war. They protest primarily against the policies of their own government and NATO, and sometimes also the actions of the USSR, as they understand them. The protest is expressed in books, leaflets, films, lectures, marches and other forms. Those in the West who do not sympathize with the goals of the peace supporters condemn them in the best case for naivete and in the worst case for the fact that these people are allegedly manipulated by the Soviet Union. It is possible that, some peace supporters are naive people, but the overwhelming majority does not appear to be so--they joined the movement after serious consideration about the possible consequences of nuclear war, after considerations which led them to the condemnation of the "cold war" strategy. And I do not believe that the activities of the peace supporters are directed from the USSR.

The harm, however, that is caused by slanderous assertions that the activities are supposedly being manipulated by the "opposing side," is evident. In order to better comprehend this, imagine how much more injurious would be accusations, put forward by anyone at all in the USSR, that the Soviet supporters of peace are agents of the CIA! Doubtless, this is nonsense but a very dangerous one. Inasmuch as such accusations bring about tremendous detriment, it is necessary that there be no basis for these accusations. It is also vitally important that the movement against nuclear war speak with an independent voice, without being a mouthpiece of its own government, NATO, Washington or Moscow. Any attempt at all to subordinate these movements to the hegemony of these centers could only weaken and fragment them, decrease their effectiveness and increase the risk of nuclear conflict.

Western anti-nuclear movements are also undergoing in their countries the following kind of attacks: "Where"--ask their critics--"are the Soviet equivalents of similar movements? Where are the anti-nuclear demonstrations and silent vigils? Go to Greenham Common--there you will see Soviet television technicians. But where are the 'Greenham Common's' in the Soviet Union?"

Of course, there is a peace movement in the USSR. But in the West, it is often viewed as an instrument of the government. But in such a case, say those who share this point of view, the government can use it for political purposes, as all governments do with respect to their own agencies in any part of the world.

It is possible that such a view of Soviet committees for peace and the peace movement is erroneous. If so, then it is vitally important to introduce corrective actions as quickly as possible.

If, however, this evaluation is correct and the Soviet peace movement is subordinate to the government, then there are no groups in the USSR analogous to Western peace movements and this inflicts them with a heavy blow.

I am familiar with the weighty arguments often cited to me by Soviet friends: "The Soviet Government fights for peace and nuclear disarmament, the Soviet people support this policy.

And once this is so, then what do they have to demonstrate about? And why should not the peace movement be tied to the government?"

There are, nevertheless, other arguments as well. It is repeated over and over to the citizens of all countries of East and West that their governments strive for peace and support nuclear disarmament. At the same time the nuclear arsenals of the NATO and the Warsaw Pact blocs continue to grow. Although the INTENTIONS of all governments could be laudable, the reality of some of their actions in the sphere of nuclear policy increases tensions and the risk of open warfare, whether it be premeditated or accidental. Anti-nuclear movements in the West support the intentions of their governments, but oppose many of their concrete actions. It is for this purpose that such movements were formed--this is why they want to see analogous independent organizations in the Soviet Union. In this context, even if unfounded, reports that independent peace movements in the USSR are persecuted by the authorities, bring great losses.

There are many ways to decrease misunderstanding, so easily utilized by the "hawks" and so convenient for them. One of the most important--is to facilitate contacts between the individuals and organizations.

The necessity for exchanges is not limited to the framework of science, technology and art, but extends to all levels of society: in particular, one can name youth, sport and student clubs. The linking of the cities of Sheffield and Donetsk was a useful and intelligent step. The recent successful seminars of doctors from various countries, including the USSR and the USA devoted to nuclear disarmament serve as evidence of the ability of groups of people united by a common goal to overcome ideological and political differences and unite on the basis of love for mankind.

Today the USSR is one of the two greatest powers on earth. Its achievements in the past 60 years are truly striking. However, with the exclusion of short periods of relaxation of tensions, the relations between the West and the USSR were either hostile or strained. Mistakes and improper evaluations were demonstrated by both sides, but now it would be useless to determine who is more to blame. But one thing is evident--these relations should be changed. There should come a "thaw", in the process of which we would be able to formulate mutual TRUST. If our generation will not be able to do this, our cultures and our entire civilizations will not survive.

Not long ago I spoke with a prominent biologist about the possibilities of the existence of intelligent life beyond our planet. He feels that, very likely, such forms of life existed, but when the level of evolution at which it became possible to use the energy of the atom was reached, these creatures destroyed themselves with its help. Will we follow this same path? All is in our hands.

## INTERNATIONAL

### FRUNZE CONFERENCE ON 'FORMATION OF USSR AND CONTEMPORARY IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE'

[Editorial Report] Moscow ISTORIYA SSSR in Russian No 5, Sep-Oct 83 (signed to press 24 Aug 83) on pages 212-215 carries a 1,050-word article titled "International School-Symposium 'Great October, the Formation of the USSR in the Contemporary Ideological Struggle'." The article details a conference of young scholars from the socialist countries held in Frunze in November 1982. The article offers synopses of the speeches presented at the conference. A number of scholars focused on the problems of Kirgiziya and other Central Asian republics; however, papers were also presented on the Ukraine, Belorussia, and countering contemporary "bourgeois" criticism of the role of national cultures in the USSR.

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CSO: 1800/70

NATIONAL

# ATTEMPTED HIJACKING OF SOVIET AIRLINER FOILED BY CREW

Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 35, 1983 p 6

[Article by Igor' Gaspl': "Aircraft 65112 Changes Course"]

[Text] In the flight attendants' room at the airport, a "flash message" appeared on the information board. A small-sized piece of paper reported, "During the execution of the Moscow-Tallinn flight 2113, an attempt was made to hijack the aircraft. The crew, thanks to their efficient actions and the bravery that they displayed, prevented the hijackers from carrying out their criminal plan. . . USSR Minister of Civil Aviation B. P. Bugayev thanked the crew for their efficient actions."

All six crew members are quite young. The oldest is 33, and the youngest is 21.

Gusev, Aleksandr Sergeyevich. Crew commander. Born 1950. CPSU member. Family: air. Graduate of Kremenchug Civil Air School, 1970. Has flown on AN-2, IL-18; co-pilot on TU-134. Since 1 June 1982, aircraft commander.

Maksimov, Aleksandr Viktorovich. Co-pilot. Born 1961. Komsomol member. Family: air. Graduated from Aktyubinsk Higher Civil Aviation Air School in 1982. As one of the top 25 graduating students (they were determined by an impartial electronic computer), was sent to retrain for work on the TU-134.

Karpovskiy, Valeriy Aleksandrovich. Navigator. Born 1955. Non-party member. Graduated from Navigation School of the Order of Lenin Civil Air Academy in Leningrad in 1976.

Gnatenko, Yuriy Konstantinovich. Flight engineer. Born 1952. CPSU member. Graduated from Slavnyansk Secondary Air Engineering School in 1971.

Baranova, Larisa Vasil'yevna. Non-party member. Has been flying as a flight attendant since April 1971.

Til'ba, Tat'yana Vasil'yevna. Flight attendant, Komsomol member.

The weather was beautiful. And, accordingly, the mood of the TU-134 crew was as nice as the weather when they departed on an ordinary flight to Moscow. The flight to Moscow proceeded well, and only an hour remained under departure for Tallinn. The commander and navigator decided to take advantage of that hour in order to drink a cup of coffee. The flight engineer and co-pilot had checked the aircraft systems, and had formalized and signed the flight documents. The flight attendants were preparing to receive the passengers. . .

Suddenly a passenger attracted Larisa's attention by his unusual actions and by the fact that, pretending to be confused, he had turned not toward the seating area, but rather to the "galley," as people call the work area on the airship for the flight attendants which is adjacent to the pilots' compartment . . . He was of medium height. Long, not very well cared-for hair fell to his shoulders. He was thin and the skin on his face had a grayish film over it. Baranova politely but firmly said, "You've made a mistake. You're supposed to go this way, to the passengers' area."

The aircraft was filled. There were no empty seats. They took off. The aircraft reached its assigned elevation. It would be about one and a half hours before the wheels of the aircraft would touch the tarmac at their home airport.

. . . Karpovskiy reported that they were flying over the Velikiye Luki area. At that moment the commander heard the voice of flight attendant Larisa Baranova in his headphones, "Aleksandr Sergëevich!" she said clearly and in a very meaningful manner, "One of the passengers does not like our itinerary."

It was obvious to Gusev that, behind the wall of the compartment, something unusual had occurred. Restraining his completely natural agitation, Gusev asked, "What's happened, Larisa Vasil'yevna?"

Well, this is what had happened. A person had come into the galley, and it was the same long-haired person, wearing a light blue shirt with rolled-up sleeves, whom Larisa had noticed when the passengers were boarding.

"Are you the senior attendant?" he asked, with his lips quivering and with a light sweat covering his forehead.

"Yes," Larisa replied calmly. "What do you want?"

"It's useless to resist. The airplane has been boobytrapped. I have to talk to the crew commander. We don't like the itinerary."

"How many of them are you?" Larisa asked in the same even, businesslike tone of voice, looking firmly right at the long-haired person.

"There's two of us."

"Do you have any weapons?"

"We've got everything." he answered, with a grin creeping over his lips. "Please don't try to use any of your Aeroflot tricks. Any attempt to use them will blow up this plane."

"I can connect you with the commander by phone."

"I want to talk to the commander personally."

"That's impossible. Only authorized people are allowed to enter the pilots' compartment. All I can suggest is that you use the telephone."

He seemed undecided. Larisa waited, with her hand on the telephone. She was calm. And that calm assurance of Baranova's was communicated to Til'ba. Tat'yana was standing right next to them, without giving any outward sign about her feelings. At that moment both flight attendants were thinking about the people who were sitting in their seats on the other side of the galley and who were not supposed to know about what events were developing at an altitude of nine kilometers.

"Give me the commander," he said, reaching for the telephone.

That is what happened until the moment when flight attendant Baranova, carefully enunciating each syllable, said, "Aleksandr Sergeyevich. . ."

Gusev, hearing a man's voice in the receiver, introduced himself. "This is crew commander Gusev."

"Commander, it's useless to resist. The plane has been boobytrapped. We demand that you change course and land in London or Oslo. We'll give you three minutes to think it over. After three minutes, if you give a negative answer or even we don't get an answer, we'll blow up the plane. . ."

"Excuse me, but what's your first name and patronymic?" Gusev suddenly asked. He did not have to ask that, but some kind of inner impetus forced him to ask that question, the first one to pop into his head. It was not until later that he became completely aware of how reasonable that question had been. Gusev needed a respite, and, in addition, the question disconcerted the person who was located on the other side of the compartment, and slowed down his speech and actions.

The long-haired individual gave his name.

"Have you thought all of this out carefully?" Gusev asked, seizing the initiative in this telephone dialogue, while signaling with his hands and eyes to his comrades, who immediately realized what was happening. Karpovskiy began studying the chart more carefully, because he realized that they would have to change course. Maksimov took over the radio communication with the ground.

"It doesn't make any difference to us. We're goners. So don't use any of your Aeroflot tricks. We know all of them. We've prepared for them."

"Good," Gusev said, again call the long-haired individual by first name and patronymic (everyday politeness calms people down). "We'll carry out your conditions. We'll get back in touch with you in three minutes. We have to compute our fuel expenditure."

"Okay, it's a deal," the long-haired person answered with a certain tone of relief.

"And you've thought out carefully what this is taking you to?" Larisa asked.

"We're goners," the long-haired person answered. "Either way, 'kranty.' Go take a look at my comrade."

His partner was seated, hunched over a tape recorder, clutching the ends of the wires in his shaking hands. He was drenched from the tension. Sweat was streaming down his temples and onto his shirt collar. Larisa leaned over to get a better look at what he had on his knees. The long-haired person's partner turned around and rasped at her, "What do you want, you bitch?" Larisa turned away without saying anything.

"It's for you. It's the commander," Til'ba said, handing Larisa the phone.

"Well, how are things getting along there?" Gusev's calm voice asked.

Larisa described the long-haired person's appearance. "He's very nervous," she said.

"Of course," Gusev replied. "But what about the other one?"

"The other one is cowering in a seat, holding tightly onto wires, and drenched in sweat."

"Roger! And what about you?"

"Everything normal, commander."

The long-haired person re-entered the galley and asked for Gusev.

"Well, this is the situation," the commander said. "We don't have enough fuel to get us either to Oslo or to London. We'll have to land to refuel."

"Okay. But don't land at any Soviet airports. Or at any in the socialist countries either. A capitalist country would be all right with us."

"We'll think it over," Gusev replied. "We'll get back in touch in five minutes."

They "picked" the city of Kotka. But actually the airplane took a course for Leningrad.

"For technical reasons our plane will be landing in Kotka, Finland," Baranova announced over the intercom. The passengers became agitated. Tanya Til'ba

went up and down the aisles, smiling and calming the passengers down. Larisa heard the voice of the long-haired person speaking in back of her. He said, "There's one condition: the passengers have to remain seated, with the window shades drawn, the doors closed, and without any boarding steps down." She turned around to see where the voice was coming from and, by peripheral vision, she saw his partner, with the tape recorder, hide behind the blind that covered the door to the lavatory. Suddenly her heart skipped a beat. The critical moment had come.

The aircraft stopped. The engines howled for the last time. The long-haired person looked out the window and jumped back. At the same moment the forward service door flew open. . . He began running down the aisle. "Stop!" came the command. "Everyone hit the deck!" "Blow it up!" hollered the long-haired person, and at that very moment shots rang out. Then silence fell.

. . . The plane was standing on the tarmac at an airfield in Leningrad, with its wings sagging in fatigue. Gusev went off to one side and, despite all the rules, lit up a cigarette. Karpovskiy, Gnatenko, and Maksimov went up to him, and then Baranova and Til'ba. People came up to them, shook their hands, and embraced them. They stood in a row, the six trainees of the Estonian Civil Air Administration, and smiled tiredly.

"In the name of the passengers on flight 2113 (70 persons), we express our sincere appreciation to the crew. Thank you for your bravery and resoluteness, and thank you for giving us the opportunity to express to you these words of our appreciation. We are proud that our aviation has brave people like you, who saved our lives. 5 July 1983."

Gusev, reading these lines, said, "Now that's the highest award!"

5075

CSO: 1800/45

NATIONAL

SOCIOLOGISTS' CONFERENCE ON SOVIET FAMILY

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 28 Aug 83 p 2

[Article by Tallinn State University graduate student T. Kiseleva:  
"Family Well-being: What Sociologists are Working On"]

[Text] An all-union scientific conference "Incomes and Consumption of Families" (the family and national well being in a developed socialist society) was held recently in Yerevan. The USSR Academy of Sciences Central Economics and Mathematics Institute and the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council on Optimal National Economic Planning were among its organizers. Representatives from institutes, VUZes and research centers of the USSR where the family is studied took part in the conference. Scientists from our republic--economists, sociologists, demographers and psychologists--also participated.

The following review of themes and problems discussed during the scientists' meeting was prepared by Tallinn State University graduate student T. Kiseleva.

Economists, demographers and sociologists meet annually to discuss problems in the development of the modern family; this time 200 scientists presented the materials of their reports. As a result, promising directions in the development of this popular science discipline were established, as well as principles for carrying out an effective sociodemographic policy for strengthening the family.

What is troubling the scientists? Radical changes are occurring in the modern family. The number of children is decreasing, and woman's role in the family is changing. Nontraditional (partner) relationships between spouses are equally observed with the traditional form of marriage; autonomization of family members is taking place, as are many other things. Moreover, moral and psychological standards in family and marriage relationships have changed. Conflict has arisen between the family responsibilities of the married woman and her active participation in social production. Young women and girls are becoming increasingly oriented toward a career and less toward marriage, family

and childbirth. Questions of the birth of the first, second and third child in a family are carefully considered by both spouses, since a conscious orientation has emerged toward fuller satisfaction of material and spiritual demands. The important factor of the personal significance of the family has developed within the system of family values (The sense and purpose of marital relationships is switched over to mutual emotional, intellectual and spiritual support).

The increase in divorces is causing problems. Scientists are united in their opinion that the family is in a critical stage of its development. From 1938-1939, 4.8 marriages in a thousand were dissolved; from 1978-1979 the number was 15.2.

Family well being has become a central question for discussion, and this is understandable, since the level and style of living have an effect on the health status of the population, the level of its culture as it relates to labor, without mentioning the fact that this is one of the most important factors for assuring the country with a work force.

It would seem that the direct increase in income and in family prosperity as well as the level of consumption should have an effect by increasing the birth rate and number of children per family. The reverse, however, is true. At this moment the population is not reproducing itself in 3/4 of the territories of the USSR. The principal population increase is occurring in Central Asia and the Transcaucasian republics. Incidentally, it is there there are tendencies to curtail the birthrate, which is primarily affected by an increase in women's education. As a study done among working women in one of the Moscow rayons has shown, a baby is expensive in our era. Whereas 68 percent of parents spend less than 50 rubles a month on the youngest children, 64 percent of parents spend 100 rubles and more on adolescents. Moreover, 32 percent of parents spend more than 120 rubles on adolescents. If we consider that the average salary of workers and office workers in the country is 172 rubles per month, then it turns out that approximately a third of the family budget (when two spouses are working) is being spent to support just one child. Furthermore, scientists note that other expenses, which at first glance do not seem to be economic in nature, must be included in this cost: the time and labor of women expended in bringing up, supporting and taking care of children, running the household and also the complete or partial loss of the woman or mother's income, affecting the family budget and its standard of living.

In the opinion of Moscow demographer A. Gondel'berg, women who become mothers are cut off psychologically as well as physically from the production field for a long period of time. A search for a workplace with more advantageous conditions, located closer to home predominates among motives for their leaving work, whereas with men the search is for higher paying positions. Data on the results of labor by iron workers and machine builders has shown that in a group of average well-off families with one child, the difference in salary of the husband and wife is the greatest (approximately 60 rubles per month). Apparently in this case the women are more inclined and are able to give more quality to the fulfillment of the whole circle of domestic functions. The husbands, in turn, are working harder, partially compensating their family for the relatively lower salary of the wife.

In the group of those who are less well-off, with two children or more, parents do not correlate an increase in family size with their professional opportunities as much as those in other types of families. In these families the salary of both spouses is less than in other groups, with the gap between their salaries nearing 40 rubles.

The workers who are most well off are those who are not burdened with families. Women are more career-oriented and the difference between husband and wife salary is half that of the first group.

At the conference many spoke about the fact that the current level of study of family prosperity does not completely satisfy the contemporary demands of science and practice. Few studies at present have been conducted to establish the standard of living of various types of families. The effectiveness of the distribution policy of the country and the purposefulness of its development depend on the degree to which economic differentiation between families is known. Scientists in Moscow and Omsk are working in this direction.

Classification of families according to their life cycles is an extremely promising and interesting direction. Moscow scientists headed by A. Gordon and N. Rimashevskaya have proposed that four principal stages can be distinguished in the development of a family: prefamily; beginning--the young family from its formation to the appearance of children; main--the family with young children; final--the family composed of parents and grown children.

A family must resolve certain problems at various stages of its development, and this needs to be considered when developing a demographic policy.

For example, living quarters are the most acute problem for young families. Analysis of a sampling done in Minsk (living conditions of families were surveyed) indicated that more than half of those surveyed (age of spouses 30 years and under) were living with their parents. Almost 32 percent lived in dormitories and only 2.6 percent have their own living quarters. The most significant fact in the analysis is the fact that 79 percent of those surveyed are not on the register for getting living quarters and only 16 percent actually can count on obtaining apartments in the next few years.

Thus, living area conditions are an important factor which can turn out to be the basis for conflicts even while families are being formed. L. Bosin (the author of the study) observes that a guarantee of living quarters could be the most effective stimulus for regulating the birth rate.

By studying all stages in the development of a family, scientists of various schools and ideas propose different variations for helping the family. Sometimes they are absolutely contradictory. For example, the Armenian demographer S. Karapetyan feels that it is humane to liberate 30 percent of women from participating in public production so that they might peacefully raise their children, run the household and maintain the family home. Ukrainian demographer L. Chuyko feels that the most important achievement of the modern age is

namely the inclusion of women in the distributional relations of society, the chief principle of which is a salary for labor. Only in this case does a woman in the social plan have equal rights with her husband. Many scientists hold the opinion that it is more efficient for women to fulfill both professional and maternal functions. But in the periods of development of the family that are the most difficult, the government and society should take upon themselves the concern for maintaining the optimal budget for the family and supporting the maximum attainable standard of living.

In order to lay down a general strategy for a demographic policy in the domain of family and marital relationships, scientists feel that it is first of all necessary to eliminate the economic attractiveness of the small family, and to raise the prestige of fatherhood and motherhood by all means of social, economic and ideological influence. There must also be a socially differentiated approach to improving the standard of living of the population, first focusing on increasing the well being of the three-child family and then the two-child family. The standard of living of families having different numbers of children should also be equalized by using monetary increments. The prestige of the three-child family should be raised, creating a number of benefits and privileges for the spouses. More opportunities should be offered for the participation of women and mothers in public production. It is necessary to allow husbands having more than two children to hold more than one job. It is necessary to reduce the income tax rate for workers having two children or more, and also many other measures.

Thus, if society and the government are interested in a greater number of children per family, then they should take it upon themselves to solve all of these problems.

12262

CSO: 1800/15

NATIONAL

## LIMITED THEATER REPERTOIRE FAILS TO ATTRACT AUDIENCES

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Theater Repertoire"]

[Excerpts] A person familiar with theatre repertoire posters (that "visiting card" of the theatre) could say a good deal as to the creative strivings of the collective, the types of plays it likes, its stylistic passions, the level of professionalization and its production possibilities. In fact, the repertoire is an especially clear reflection of the distinctive creative face of the theatre and its social position. Therefore, the problem of the repertoire is the key to the reality of every stage collective.

In recent years, the stages of our theatres have seen much that is fresh and interesting. It is gratifying that the soviet play had previously had the leading place. The artistic development of the Leninist historical-revolutionary theme and of the theme of the heroic deeds of the soviet people in the struggle against Hitlerian fascism was successfully continued. The genre of the social and political play constituted an animated creative inquiry into life abroad. There was no weakening in the interest of theatres and playwrights in moral and ethical problems and in research into the contemporary spiritual world. Along with the names of acknowledged masters, the repertoire posters also showed those of talented authors who yesterday were either unknown or only slightly known by the general public. In the best works of the young authors could be observed a striving to understand the new characteristics of our reality.

Nevertheless, the present condition of the theatre and of the current repertoire of the theatrical collectives does not in any way supply an occasion for complacency and placidity. PRAVDA has already written that it is far from true that all theatres, including those in the capital, are working at full capacity, carrying out the planned repertoires and attaining a high quality for new productions. We still have quite a few collectives which do not know how to find a contemporary road to the spectator. Thus, in Azerbaijan, Turkmenia and Tajikistan, the theatres last year were not filled and overflowing.

The spectator has the right to expect from the theatre craftsmen and playwrights, including the younger ones, a deeper artistic full-blooded reflection of what is essential and positive and determines the progressive movement of our society and testifies to the advantages of the soviet way of life and

the force of our collectivist morality. Yet in many productions, every kind of life disorder is given preeminence; and unstrung and whining, intellectually impoverished characters who cannot find their place in the world claim the spectator's attention.

The rewarding mission of the art of the stage is to form and to raise the level of the spiritual needs of mankind and to actively influence the ideological, political and moral make-up of the personality. Hence, the vital need to create the figure of a positive, socially active hero capable of attracting the spectator by the force of his living example.

At the present time, there is concern as to the creative authority of the theatre, as to the richness of the dialogue with the spectator, as to the fullest possible satisfaction of his aesthetic requirements; and this means providing a variety of subjects and styles in the repertoire and a harmonious combination of classical productions and the works of contemporary authors. The theatre poster must be a reflection of the multinational character of soviet dramaturgy, and the interests of children and youthful audiences as well as those of adults should be kept in mind.

The organic characteristic of the theatre which was born out of the October revolution is its intense receptivity to all that is best in the world dramatic literature. At the present time, many foreign classical plays can be seen on our stage. Every year, there are translations of a significant number of new works by foreign authors, including authors from capitalist countries. Unfortunately, plays are frequently produced and widely shown which do not deserve this. It is not by chance, that from the tribune of the June Plenum was heard a demand that there should be a more careful selection of foreign works and that our theatres should be closed to productions characterized by lack of moral substance and vulgarity and which are artistically bankrupt. We should give the first place to the political and not to the commercial approach. This should not be forgotten in view of the conditions of extremely intense ideological struggle.

12497

CSO: 1800/1654

## REGIONAL

### DEMIRCHYAN ADDRESSES PARTY AKTIV ON WORK PRODUCTIVITY

GF310640 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 16 Sep 83 pp 1-4

[Excerpts] On 15 September the republic's party aktiv meeting was held. It was participated in by secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms; ministers; chairmen of state committees and deputies of people's council executive committees; leaders of industrial enterprises, transport, communications and construction organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, scientific institutes, and higher education establishments; secretaries of initial party organizations, veterans of the party, the Great Patriotic War, and work; expert instructors of youths; prominent production workers; first secretaries of Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms; representatives of the Soviet Army, media workers; and officials of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium, Council of Ministers, Trade Unions, People's Control Committee, Komsomol Central Committee, and State Planning Committee.

The meeting reviewed the tasks of the republic's party organization in light of the speech delivered by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during the meeting with the party veterans at the CPSU Central Committee.

K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the meeting.

He said that the meeting held at the CPSU Central Committee demonstrated the deep respect the party has for the glorious leadership of the veterans, its constant care for the revolutionary, fighting, and work experiment, its protection and multiplication of the Leninist traditions of party life, and its strengthening relations with the masses. During the meeting an honest discussion was held on what the party and the entire country is undergoing.

The measures established and implemented by the CPSU Central Committee to improve living conditions, elevate the productivity of the economy, and strengthen law, order, discipline, and organization in all aspects are aimed at securing the steady growth of the material welfare of the people and creating the most advantageous conditions.

The workers of our republic as all the Soviet people consider the realization of these measures their basic work.

We are happy that the popular struggle for the implementation of the party's plans is also being participated in by our veterans, the representatives of the generations that constructed this new life, who established the Soviet regime on the class battlefields, laid the strong basis of today's economic and spiritual development, and in time of danger stood up with weapons in their hands to defend the socialist fatherland.

There are many veterans of the revolution, the civil and the Great Patriotic War, and work amidst the republic's party organizations, and our workers are actively working and dedicating their experiences and knowledge to the communist construction and are making worthwhile contributions to the solution of the problems facing Soviet Armenia.

Truly, there is no circle of activity where we do not meet a white-haired veteran. They can be seen in the production centers, construction sites, kolkhoz and sovkhoz fields and farms, schoolrooms, institute lecture halls, and scientific laboratories. They are actively participating in the public and political life, and the communist education of youths and are carrying out tremendous propaganda work.

K.S. Demirchyan warmly greeted the veterans participating in the aktiv meeting, greatly thanked all the veterans of the republic and wished them happiness and new successes in their noble mission of serving the work of the party and people.

He said: A lot has been done in the various life activity fields of the republic toward the employment of the experiences, knowledge, and practices of the veterans. There are many interesting methods in Yerevan, Leninakan, Kirovakan, Abovyan, Tumanyan, Kafan and other republic rayons to involve them in the public and political life.

The veterans councils are paying great attention to the work carried out with the youths. The various activities of the republic's Komsomol veterans council is characteristic in this regard. About 1,500 veterans are assisting in the spiritual and professional formation and development of the republic's boys and girls.

The party today lays the task of administering the experiment of utilizing the veterans in the most useful way. There is talk about using the experience of the older generation in solving our current problems, particularly those complicated problems which are always cropping up.

What tasks should be assigned to them? What should the efforts of our party organizations, working collectives, each citizen and veteran be aimed at?

These were clearly and simply outlined by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov during his meeting with the veterans.

In implementing the resolutions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU Central Committee and CPSU Central Committee plenums, the republic's party organization is making constant efforts to transform economy by intensely developing it, improving the work of the national economy branches, elevating the working and political activity of the workers, and strengthening work discipline, organization, law and order in all fields of life activity.

Because of this, we have been able to attain the fulfillment of the economic and political tasks facing us. The results of the republic's economic development for the 2 years of the current 5-year plan period and that of the past 8 months testify that the outlines projected for the 1981-83 period by the socioeconomic plans are being basically fulfilled.

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan noted the achievements of the republic's workers during this period, analyzed the various sides of national economy development by using concrete evidence and examples, and at the same time pointed out the shortcomings in a number of industrial branches, in transport and communications, and in agricultural production as well as in the service field.

He said: The pace of transforming the economy by intense development has been unsatisfactory. The work of a number of branches is incorrect and unstable. Individual enterprises are often underfulfilling the plans and allowing violations of standard discipline to occur.

The growth of the productivity of production and its intensification are being hindered by the insufficient work carried out by a number of production collectives in assimilating capabilities to raise the standard of using fixed capital and the output of products as planned. This is also resulting in a decrease in the consumption of funds. In many enterprises, the transforming of production on an intensive basis is slow due to the incomplete implementation of the introduction of new technology, which is aimed at developing progressive technology, mechanization and automation of production and decreasing various types of manual work.

The irrational use of resources reflects adversely on the productivity of economy. Certain enterprises are not fulfilling the plans for decreasing production expenses, are not preventing losses, unproductive expenses, and so forth. All these result in increasing the cost of the product.

We are also dissatisfied with the work of expanding the production volume of consumers goods and raising their quality. We are uncomfortable with the fact that certain "B" group enterprises have begun to decrease their achieved results and gradually lose their good reputations. The reasons for the production of substandard products should be studied comprehensively and eliminated. Our industrial workers should struggle to increase the quality of their products by keeping in mind how important the production of high quality products is in the work of improving the lives of the people.

Yet little attention is being paid to improving the quality of construction. Many instances of violations of laws regarding implementation and introduction of construction norms and work are being allowed. The planned solutions

are being changed. The existing mistakes in capital construction are the results of the low standard of production organization and discipline of production, execution and labor and an irresponsible attitude toward the work undertaken.

Not enough work is being carried out to strengthen the struggle against the flow and emigration of laborers, and the creation of stable labor collectives at the construction and installation organizations and construction materials industry enterprises. The elimination of these mistakes is one of the primary tasks of the party and soviet bodies, construction ministries and administrations, trusts and commissions, and their party and komsomol organizations.

It is also necessary to decisively eliminate the shortcomings in the work of transport and communications. This primarily concerns the work of passenger transport, automated telephone stations, intercity communications, and other organizations.

Improving the work of the service field remains one of the most important issues. The mistakes in the organization of trade in the republic have begun to be seen more clearly in recent years due to the changes in market conditions and a decrease in demand for individual goods. The colleagues of the Trade Ministry and Consumers Services Commission did not respond to that change in time, and did not elevate the responsibility of the sub-administrative enterprises and organizations and that of the economic leaders in the work of studying population demands, improving predictions, and improving the utilization of commodity resources.

In many state and cooperative trade organizations, the organization of the supply and distribution of goods is not up to standard and the systematic delivery of goods to purchasers is not assured. Because of this, shops lack goods which exist in abundant quantities at wholesale centers.

We must also do a lot in the service field for the population. This particularly concerns improving services for citizens by individual orders and the expansion of the variety of services. An insufficient study of demand is also noted here.

Indeed, the basic issues for improving consumer services should be solved by the Ministry of Consumer Services; however, it should not be forgotten that consumption is a subject of general concern. A number of ministries and administrations are not taking appropriate responsibility toward the fulfillment of the plans for consumer services to the population.

After reviewing the mistakes and shortcomings in the agroindustrial sector of the republic's economy, K.S. Demirchyan outlined the great importance of intensifying economic production, establishing a stable growth of food resources, and fulfilling the republic's food program.

He said that now the most responsible stage of work is the harvest, which crowns the work of agricultural workers. The harvesting of vegetables,

fruits, and tobacco is underway, the accumulation of fodder is being carried out, the active period of work in the grape vineyards and the potato, sugarbeet, and geranium fields is before us.

It is a primary task to harvest each crop at the best time and minimize losses, to carry out all fall work meticulously, and to fulfill and overfulfill the plans and obligations for the sale of provisions to the state.

All that has been grown should be harvested in time and without loss, and everything that has been harvested should be stored in conditions to maintain quality. This is the slogan of the harvest for the current year. The successes today do not only depend on those who directly work in the fields but also on the efforts of the agriculturists.

This year's harvest is a serious test for the rayon agroindustrial associations. They are called on to clearly coordinate and unite the efforts of all working collectives and organizations related to agriculture, thoroughly introduce the prominent methods of work organization and collective contract, and supervise the kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

Good harvest results demonstrate the capability of the party organizations, their maturity and sense of responsibility and the ability of the workers to fulfill the party's decisions. The current plans for this year's agricultural production and sale to the government should be totally fulfilled.

Following that, he reviewed the basic problems on further developing the national economy and noted that it is necessary to convert the republic's economy into a well organized mechanism and intensify the pace of production growth. The implementation of this planned target can be achieved through the elevation of the standard of national economy administration, clear organization of production and work, strengthening of state and labor discipline, elevation of work quality and culture, and acceleration of the progress of scientific technology.

The fast and stable growth rate of work production is the basis of expanded socialist production and increased output. That is why the party once again invites our attention to that main denominator of improving productivity of economy.

All of us, particularly the economic workers, must seriously engage in the radical elevation of work productivity.

The growth of work productivity must be the basis of increased wages. It is necessary to strengthen the demand of the economic leaders of all standards and elevate their individual responsibility toward the unreserved fulfillment of the norms of production growth, plans, work production, and wages.

Science should play a decisive role in the elevation of work productivity. The acceleration of technical progress should be the primary task of the production workers. It is necessary to immediately resolve issues dealing

with the radical improvement of the quality and technical standard of our entire output, which is closely linked with the acceleration of scientific technology processes. It is also necessary to resolve issues dealing with the production of machines, appliances, and instruments which are technically and economically on a par with the best modern samples.

The fulfillment of the complicated and responsible tasks, added Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, stipulates the constant improvement of the party administration of economic and cultural construction and the style and method of soviet and economic bodies. This primarily means that we must enhance the entire content of our organizational, ideological, and political activities, and make them more productive to reach the standard of today's high demands.

By giving special attention to that work, which has great significance, the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee directs the efforts of the gorkoms and raykoms, ministries and administrations toward the improvement of their entire work method in accordance with the November (1982) and June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum demands and the recommendations of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov.

Through developing the Leninist work method in all sectors of life activity, the party committees and organizations should constantly improve the entire work of educating the cadres, creating in them such characteristics as sense of duty, discipline, enterprise, intolerance for shortcomings, desire to achieve high targets, and readiness to devote total effort to realize them.

The republic's ministries and administrations should improve the style and method of their work. Regardless of certain changes, they are currently reconstructing their activities very slowly.

The practice of holding unjustifiably great numbers of conferences continues and the leaders of enterprises and organizations are being cut off from work. Moreover, the analysis of the reviewed issues in those conferences reveals that many of them are often repetitious, and a significant part of them could be and should be operatively solved at the locations.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee demands that the leaders of the ministries and administrations establish means to improve the work style and method so that every ministry and administration becomes expert in its own branch. The task of their initial organizations is to be led firmly by the demands of the CPSU legislature, establish practical supervision for the implementation of the party and government directives, and secure clarity and operativeness in work.

It is necessary to pay particular attention to strengthening socialist discipline everywhere.

The recent decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Armenian Trade Unions Council regarding the strengthening of work to elevate socialist discipline, stresses that socialist discipline is an important condition for the implementation of state plans, the elevation

of the productivity of national economy, the work and political activity of the masses, and the improvement of democracy and the welfare of the people.

In this way, the means of socialist discipline emerging from the popular interest should be reviewed. The loss of work time, resignations, empty runs of the instruments, low product quality, and mismanagement touch the interests of the laborers, employees and all workers. This is why the measures to strengthen socialist discipline adopted by the above-mentioned decision were unanimously approved and supported by the republic's laborers.

The struggle for elevation of state, labor, and performance discipline should be waged constantly in all sectors and circles. It is impermissible that individual party committees, soviet bodies, ministries, and administrations are still not making principled assessments of violations of state and performance discipline and are not endeavoring to eliminate them. Moreover, individual leaders are often displaying imaginary demanding behavior toward the violators of state and performance discipline, while in reality they covet incidents of mismanagement and are not using all their intrinsic means to establish law and order in production. It is necessary to remind certain comrades that the ineptitude of a leader in securing appropriate law and order and organization of work in the assigned location should be assessed as his unsuitability for the position he occupies.

He said that the successful realization of all our creative tasks demands the elevation of the productivity of ideological, political and educational work.

The fulfillment of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum resolutions, which outlined with new strength the exceptional importance of the ideological guaranteeing of economic work, currently occupies one of central places in the activities of the party organizations.

In all party committees and organizations and labor collectives the issues dealing with the further improvement of ideological and mass political work have been reviewed, corresponding comprehensive plans have been established, and work has been carried out toward the fulfillment of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum resolutions. The agitation-propaganda work is aimed at raising the work, public and political activity of the laborers, economists, and intellectuals.

The critical remarks and proposals made by the participants of the July (1983) Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum as well as at the plenums of gorkoms and raykoms and the meetings of the party organizations to review issues dealing with improving ideological work, have been generalized. A united seminar under the theme of "the entire party's work" was held in the republic to promote the simplification and propagandizing of the issues emerging from the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee and July (1983) Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum resolutions.

Certainly, that was only the beginning. At present, the task of the party organizations is to aim all efforts toward the practical fulfillment of the Central Committee resolutions; to quickly eliminate the unfortunately existing differences between word and work; to learn to converse seriously with the people by not neglecting extreme viewpoints; and to systematically raise the political culture of the laborers for the purpose of making each individual a knowledgeable participant in public life.

It is also important to remember that in order to reach that target there should be greater efforts in ideological work. It is no secret to anyone what effect the conditions of production have on the people's knowledge and mood. A healthy, operational, and creative atmosphere prevails in a location where work is well organized, a constant concern for workers and people is shown, and a good basis is created for succeeding in the political and educational work. On the contrary, every type of disorder, mismanagement, violation of laws, materialism and bribery hinders the educational work and harms the work of agitators and propagandists.

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan said that we must endeavor to improve work in all sectors of life activity and that requires active operations in all directions. Life and practice create new problems and tasks, which require new paths of solution. However, individual locations are not struggling to find solutions. They are often satisfied with halfway measures which definitely decrease the productivity of work. The solution of each big problem demands a comprehensive approach which must take into consideration the spiritual, material, and organizational factors. Problems cannot be solved without profound and detailed analysis and the simple understanding of where we stand on the path of their solutions.

The critical analysis of activities should become the norm of each working collective, party organization, administrative circle, worker, and particularly each leader. We should not tolerate self-admiration, getting drunk on success, and boasting.

The assessment of our successes should always be similar to the assessment of the problems which have not been solved; that is a realistic and balanced approach. We must see the evidence as it is, understand the complexity and adversity of public life, and covet nothing while at the same time not degrading whatever has been accomplished. During the meeting held at the CPSU Central Committee it was noted that these are the necessary conditions for scientifically basing our policy.

The party committees and organizations must restructure their work on this basis and achieve the maximum increase in their productivity. The characteristic line of the party organization work should be the creative approach toward solving problems laid before them and the productive use of the accumulated positive experience of socialist construction and veterans lives.

It was said at the meeting that life experience of communists is the peak from which, when mounted, the opening horizons can be better seen. Such an experience nourishes the feeling of the new, without which it is impossible

to resolve the problems cropping up in life and to practice developed socialism. The real experience of communist construction is unanimous and inseparable and we have no right to discard even one of its valuable gains, because socialist creativity and our progress toward the future are aimed at standard preservation and enhancement of all the valuable experiences accumulated in the past, and the veterans are the active carriers of that wealth.

Each party committee and organization naturally when facing its tasks and conditions must find further rational and productive methods to use the experience, knowledge, and efforts of the veterans.

There is space in the activity of our party organizations for all those who have something to share and give, have a desire to help as much as possible their collective and its organization in the work of solving the problems facing them. The main thing is to wisely and operatively organize the work carried out with the veterans.

The majority of the retired people of the republic carry out work as much as their strength allows in their working collectives. The task of the party and trade union organizations, local soviets, and all public organizations is to accurately direct that experience and that of the retired veterans, who desire to actively participate in public and political life.

The radical problems of raising work productivity and quality could not be resolved successfully without the increasing qualifications of workers in all categories. Assistance is needed in this from our veterans and expert instructors who have mastered the "secrets" of specialization, which can only be achieved through long years of life and work experience. For example let us take the expert lathe laborer, locksmith, constructor and agriculturist; years of labor and life experience have cultivated in them the feeling of specialization and the understanding of all details. The secrets of that expertise can only be revealed to students through contact between the young specialist and the instructor and veteran. Thus, maximum means should be created in each labor collective to transmit that experience and expertise to the next generation.

A large-scale struggle is currently being waged to consolidate discipline. Our veterans are able and should render great assistance in that work. It is necessary for the party and trade union organizations to take practical measures to include our veterans in that struggle.

For example, the correct attitude is being displayed by those gorkoms and raykoms which are sending the veterans to small trade, public food, and consumers services workers collectives which do not have primary party organizations and where it is necessary to do a lot for the improvement of party, political, and educational work.

It is necessary to further actively use the efforts of the veterans in the struggle against adverse acts, violations, sponging, and so forth. The local soviets and trade union committees should display consistency in that work.

As noted during the meeting of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, the veterans can provide particular services to improve individuals and shape character.

The experience and knowledge of the veterans are particularly necessary in the education of the youths with Leninist ideals and the spirit of unlimited dedication to the Communist Party. A similarly unique thing for our youths is the belief in the eternal value of communist ideals and it is necessary to devotedly struggle for all those good things which we believe in and which the soviet people are endeavoring for.

It is the task of our party, soviet, komsomol, and other organizations to more largely encompass the veterans in the work of educating the working youths, and the students of schools and professional and technical education institutes and to use their experience and practical knowledge in a better way in all economic and public life locations. It is necessary to take care in order that the veterans will more actively participate in the work of those party organizations where they are accounted for.

In short, it is necessary to give new life to the various activities of the veterans, elevate their role in resolving the problems facing the republic, and further enhance the method of their participation in the economic and public life. It is also important to activate the work of the various veterans councils which exist in many national economy branches and party organizations.

At the same time it is necessary to further improve the veterans' lives, housing conditions and leisure and the protection of their health in such a way that every retired individual will be surrounded with attention, respect and care, will constantly feel the warm attitude of his working collective and will participate in the life of that collective as much as his powers and capabilities allow. It should never be forgotten that an individual's longstanding work brings him nearer to the collective, which becomes a genuine family for all, and his life will be linked to that of the collective by millions of strings and naturally, separation from it will not be pleasant.

He then talked about the periodic tasks of the new stage of struggle for the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress resolutions and 11th 5-year plan period targets and particularly pointed out the huge mobilizing role that should be played by the current work review and election campaigns.

He said that the work review and elections in party groups have already been completed; they have also been held in many party organizations. The primary results show that the party committees and organizations have been well-prepared for that important campaign and are holding the meetings in an organized way and on a high political and practical standard.

The current work review and elections encompass all the circles of the republic's Central Committee beginning with party groups and ending with the raykoms and gorkoms. The characteristic of the account giving and election campaign is that the meetings and conferences at the primary organizations

which have party committees are being held for the first time since the 26th Congress of the CPSU. Thus, it is important to profoundly and more comprehensively review at the meetings and conferences and activities of the party organizations and their leading bodies toward the fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May and November 1982) and June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum resolutions.

It is necessary for the party organizations to critically analyze the results of their activities and reveal the existing reserves, paying particular attention to the production locations where the 5-year plans are being underfulfilled. They should reveal the reasons and take active measures for their elimination. The organizational and political measures adopted at the meetings and conferences should aim to consolidate the achievements in the work of developing the republic's economy, to develop positive ideas in the activity of developing economy, and to secure unreserved fulfillment of the 5-year plans by each working collective, rayon, and city.

It is important to simplify in a detailed and practical way the course of the implementation of the party's recommendations to establish law and order in production, radically elevate labor productivity, decrease the prime cost of production, improve quality, uproot the incidents of failure in deliveries in accordance with agreements and orders, expand the production of consumer goods, secure the commissioning of production means and houses on schedule, and improve transport. At the rural party organization meetings primary attention should be paid to issues dealing with harvesting the crop on schedule, recultivation, accumulation of fodder, fulfillment of plans for agricultural products output and sales to the state, successful implementation of the fall field work, and the preparation of the animals for hibernation.

The structure of the ideological, educational and propagandist work of the party committees and organizations and issues dealing with its improvement should be comprehensively reviewed at the meetings in light of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee plenum instructions.

The issues dealing with organizational and party work, elevation of standard of political administration of the masses, improvement of work methods, decrease in additional orders, centralization of the organizational efforts at the lower party levels and working collectives, should be thoroughly revised. Particular attention should be paid to the election of the cadres and the distribution, election, supervision, and verification of the implementation.

During the work review and election campaign great significance should be given to elevating the role of primary party organizations as the progressive power and political core of the workers collectives.

All practical proposals and views of all members should be reflected in the decisions of the meetings. The correct formation of the chosen party bodies has a great significance. It is necessary to create in them politically mature, knowledgeable and innovative communists, who are organizationally minded and firmly linked with the party masses and workers.

He said that the high organizational and political standard of work review and electoral campaigning and the constant implementation of the adopted decisions greatly contribute to the successful solution of the problems facing our republic's party organization and the fulfillment of the decisions of the party's 26th Congress and the CPSU Central Committee plenum following the congress.

On behalf of all the participants of the republic's aktiv meeting, K.S. Demirchyan assured the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo that the communists of Soviet Armenia and all the workers will further fulfill their obligations toward the party and the people with honor, make their worthwhile contributions to the socioeconomic and spiritual development of their motherland and to the proliferation of its power and the improvement of the people's welfare.

The republic's komsomol organizations greatly depend on the assistance of over 1,500 party, komsomol, war and work veterans in the work of communist education of the youths, said A. Topuzyan, first secretary of Komsomol Central Committee.

He said that the Komsomol Central Committee along with the veterans councils is making constant efforts toward the education of the youths with the spirit of the heroic traditions of the party, the Soviet people and their armed forces and that of internationalism.

The republic's youths today are working with one idea in mind: to mark each day of the 11th 5-year plan period with new successes and achievements in all the sectors of communist construction. Now, we can contentedly inform the party's Central Committee that in continuing the tradition of past Komsomol generations about 90,000 boys and girls and 1,100 komsomol-youth collectives are marching in the ranks of the prominent achievers of the 5-year plan period and it is already 1984 in the working calendar of many of them. Approximately 4,000 youths have carried out and are continuing to carry out their internationalist obligation at the all-union komsomol structures and student brigades.

There is also the contribution of 19,000 expert instructors in these work victories. They are people who transfer the working experience from one generation to the other, arm the youths with specialized knowledge, an active political position and with a feeling of pride in belonging to the heroic Soviet working class. The party teaches all of us to critically analyze the accomplished task. From this point of view we have a lot to do regarding raising the sense of responsibility of the boys and girls toward the assigned task, strengthening work, and enhancing discipline.

The decision adopted at the party aktiv meeting noted that the representatives of the older generation, the veterans of party, revolution, war and work, make worthwhile contributions to the achievements of the republic's workers, work actively, and lavishly dedicate their experience and knowledge to the work of communist construction.

The participants of the meeting assured the Communist Party Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo that the communists of the Soviet Armenia and all the workers will not spare any effort for the solution of the tremendous issues affecting the socioeconomic and spiritual development of the fatherland.

V.I. Polyakov, official of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the aktiv meeting.

CSO: 1830/68

## REGIONAL

### ESTONIAN LABOR COMMITTEE HEAD ON BRIGADE METHOD OF WORK

Tallinn RAHVA HAAL in Estonian 8 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by Vasiliy Konstantinov, Chairman, EsSSR Labor Committee: "Aim for Efficiency." Passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in source]

[Text] ON 17 SEPTEMBER A CONFERENCE PLANNED BY THE COUNCIL OF EsSSR TRADE UNIONS AND THE EsSSR LABOR COMMITTEE WILL MEET TO DISCUSS INCREASED EFFECTIVENESS OF COLLECTIVE FORMS OF LABOR MANAGEMENT AND REMUNERATION. RECOMMENDATIONS IN THIS FIELD WILL BE DRAFTED.

Two and a half years have passed since the first such republic-wide meeting where discussion centered on expanding the brigade method of work. Much has been done in the meantime. In 1982 alone 2000 new brigades were established in the basic branches of the national economy, and the proportion of personnel included in the collective work management increased from 46.8 to 52.6 percent.

The EsSSR Labor Committee drafted, and the republic's commission on improving planning and the economic mechanism approved, tasks regarding work organization and remuneration in the 11th five-year period for all ministries, agencies, plants, and organizations. A good methodical, organizational, and legal basis has been laid for the collective management of work in our republic.

The collective management and remuneration of work has in several places contributed markedly to rapid increases in labor productivity and the general effectiveness of production. For example, the chain-type brigade work method of the Tallinn Housing Construction Combine has won Union-wide praise.

The party committee of "Tallinna Autoveod" (Tallinn Trucking) made last spring an extraordinary decision to develop and improve work in the brigade. The brigades of Stepan Poletchikhin (8th substation) and Yevgeniy Makeyev (4th substation) follow the Vladimir model--as a result of norm revisions part of the remuneration is set aside to pay bonuses to the drivers. All this helps to serve the customer better.

The mechanized feed procurement brigade led by Heino Saar is working successfully in the "Kommunist" sovkhos of Valga Rayon. The self-managing collective received by contract 312 hectares of summer crops and 255 hectares

of pasture, as well as tractors, trucks, and other machinery. The feed supply target was fixed in feed units, production costs and costs per feed unit were calculated. In 1982 this collective exceeded the feed supply plan with 109.6 percent, with overhead being 20 percent lower than the sovkhos average, and planned expenditures were reduced by 40 percent.

The turners' brigade of the Electrotechnical Combine imeni M.I. Kalinin, headed by Boris Mironov, delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress and the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress, works on a common contract basis with salary distribution based on a participation factor. A total mutual crosstraining has been accomplished, with all workers having mastered related specialties. Work hours are efficiently used, there are no infractions of discipline. The labor productivity increased by 26.7 percent in the first half of the year.

Branches of the EsSSR Housing and Municipal Services Ministry are effectively using the Novosibirsk method, based on managing brigade work by work managing cards and accomplishing tasks with fewer personnel than norms indicate. Such examples can be cited from each branch of the economy, but at the same time it must be said that TO DATE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COLLECTIVE WORK MANAGEMENT HAS BEEN GENERALLY EXTENSIVE. NOW THE QUALITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE NEW TYPE OF BRIGADES HAS COME TO THE FOREFRONT.

The part played by the brigades in planning, analyzing, and organizing work must increase, as must their contributions to raising worker qualification and discipline. This will be helped along by the recently passed act on labor collectives. The brigade method of work must become an inseparable part of economic management structure.

Not everywhere are these requirements met with the necessary attention. For example, in 1982 the plan for implementing the brigade method of work was exceeded three times in the EsSSR Procurement Ministry, 6 times in the Meat and Dairy Industry Ministry, and more than 9 times in the Food Industry Ministry. At the same time labor productivity in the brigades formed in these ministries increased only by 1.1 to 1.6 percent.

Previously formed collectives are only slowly being organized according to the Production Combine of the Estonian Fishing Ship Maintenance organization the majority of brigades consist of five or fewer members, which practically negates the advantages of the brigade method of work. Only one-fifth of the collectives distribute remuneration according to the personal contributions of every brigade member, i.e., considering the participation factor. This may explain why labor productivity in the collectives formed in 1982 increased only by an average of 2.7 percent.

A COMPREHENSIVE approach is required to increase the effectiveness of the brigade method of work. This is being done in the EsSSR Ministry of Light Industry. The majority of enterprises of that ministry have compiled comprehensive plans to secure the technological base for increased labor productivity for the 5 year period as well as for every single year. These plans, being implemented in the ministry's enterprises, pay great attention to establishing methods for collective organization and remuneration of work,

and to improving their effectiveness. For example, in the Pärnu Flax Combine's sorting department brigade (brigade leader H. Leppik) labor productivity rose in 1981 by 11.1 percent and in 1982 by 13.9 percent. The high efficiency of this brigade has been achieved thanks to the implementation of the technological base improvement plans--work stations were equipped according to model projects, labor remuneration was improved, etc.

Instead of specialized shift brigades complex chain brigades are being formed in the Kivioli Oil Shale Chemistry plant that are responsible for the productivity and quality of production during the entire day. Last year a complex chain brigade under brigade leader A. Talvik was formed at one station. Over the year the brigade's labor productivity rose by 12.7 percent. The effectiveness of the machinery increased, and the total crosstraining of operators in all service areas was achieved.

THE INSTITUTION OF THE BRIGADE METHOD OF WORK AND REMUNERATION IN AUXILIARY PRODUCTION IS MOST IMPORTANT. In 1982, 44.7 percent of all auxiliary workers in our republic's industrial plants were included in brigades (in 1981 this was 36 percent). Good examples are provided by the maintenance brigades of the Kohtla-Järve Oil Shale Chemistry Production Combine imeni V.I. Lenin. Every brigade has assigned equipment to be maintained and to be subjected to preventive maintenance. All maintenance brigades receive monthly work orders that include the moral and material stimulation of the collectives depending on the final results. The new work method helped to increase the maintenance workers' responsibility, since the brigade guarantees repairs at all times, including non-work days.

The work of the departments producing spare parts was also organized along new lines. Thanks to the brigade method of work the amount of unfinished production decreased and labor productivity increased.

EXPERIENCES SHOW THAT THE APPLICATION OF SELF-MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES IS THE BASIS FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE BRIGADE METHOD OF WORK. In the contract brigades labor productivity is 8-10 percent higher than in the brigades where self-management is not being practiced.

And yet self-management by brigades is only slowly being implemented. While, for example, more than 60 percent of the EsSSR Light Industry Ministry enterprises practice self-management, and such collectives amount to 40 percent in the "Ilmarine" factory and the Electrotechnical Factory imeni H. Pöggelmann, the average number in our republic is only 8 percent. Little is being done in this regard in the EsSSR Timber Industry Ministry, the Meat and Dairy Industry Ministry, the Food Industry Ministry, and the Local Industry Ministry, as well as in the "Eesti Kaabel" and "Estoplast" factories and many other enterprises. Self-management in brigades is effective when it is based on four principles: Stable planning of work volume, production, and target dates; No disruptions in material resupply; Practical material and moral incentive (remuneration and bonus system must be accurate and easily understood by every worker); and Conservation of all supplies and raw materials.

At the 1983 July plenum of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee the first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade K. Vaino, set the task: "We do not need figures showing "inclusion," not the creation of brigades as such. What is needed is the broad--and most important--the reasonable and skilled use of the advantages of this new work management method to educate people and improve their work."

It is not enough when the number of workers in brigades increases, but every work collective must be interested in HOW LABOR PRODUCTIVITY IN BRIGADES IS INCREASING, WHETHER WORK STOPPAGES AND LABOR TURNOVER HAVE DECREASED, ETC. The development and improvement of the brigade method of work and remuneration help to solve important social problems in addition to economic questions. In well-organized and effectively functioning brigades discipline increases, labor turnover decreases, and the most favorable conditions are created to improve the qualification of workers, strengthen collectivism, and allow brigade members to take an immediate part in the direction of work through brigade councils and brigade leader councils. The broad authority delegated to such councils is well used in such collectives as "Eesti Kalatööstus" (Estonian Fishing Industry) and "Eesti Põlevkivi" (Estonian Oil Shale), and the enterprises of the EsSSR Light Industry and Meat and Dairy Industry ministries.

Managers at all levels must take care to TRAIN AND IMPROVE THE QUALIFICATIONS OF BRIGADE MEMBERS AND ESTABLISH A RESERVE OF BRIGADES. This work is well organized in the EsSSR Meat and Dairy Industry and the Light Industry ministries, and in the Voru Gas Analyzer Factory where more than half of the brigade workers have received necessary training. In the enterprises of the EsSSR Construction Ministry, the "Eesti Kolhoosiehitus" (Estonian Kolkhoz Construction) and the "Ilmarine" factory more than a third of the brigade members has been trained. Where there is a cadre of well-trained brigade workers and their reserve the implementation of collective work management methods is proceeding smoothly and brings greater results. The place and part of every brigade in an enterprise must be fixed, then they will truly become the primary links in production management. To improve the brigade method of work JOBS MUST BE PERIODICALLY EVALUATED AND NONPRODUCTIVE AND INEFFICIENT JOBS MUST BE ELIMINATED IN A PLANNED MANNER. It is important to form LARGE BRIGADES IN SOME ENTERPRISES WHERE THE FUNCTIONS OF THE BRIGADE LEADER AND THE FOREMAN ARE COMBINED AND WHICH ALSO INCLUDE TECHNICAL WORKERS. Industrial enterprises and construction organizations must experiment more boldly in this area. The bonuses paid to technical personnel and above all to foremen must be linked to the effectiveness of the new style brigades. The technical and managing offices of ministries and enterprises must apply measures that will give a green light to the brigade movement.

In the interest of increased effectiveness of collective work methods and of high final results SOCIALIST COMPETITION OF INTEGRATED BRIGADES IN THE TECHNOLOGICAL CHAIN is important. By directing the competition at improving final results the demands posed on all integrated brigades are increased. Proceeding on a contractual basis such a competition helps to improve cooperation between integrated brigades, enables them to justify their socialist obligations and plans, and at the same time creates favorable conditions for meeting the assumed obligations.

## REGIONAL

### 'FORMALISM' THREATENS TO UNDERMINE RAPO

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by Orenburg Oblast special correspondent I. Filimonov under the rubric "The Essence of Efficiency": "Not in the Number of Orders..."]

[Text] When Increases Do Not Make Us Happy. Secretaries from primary party organizations and farm managers were invited to this bureau meeting of the Orenburg Raykom. One question was raised: how to achieve increased efficiency and freedom from formalism and paper-pushing in all subdivisions of the rayon link. The current year is in fact the first for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the rayon within the framework of the new administrative structure for agricultural production, and efficient management of the rayon agroindustrial association is also a new and unknown matter for the party raykom.

Participants at the meeting were bothered from the outset by the fact that the seeds of formalism are beginning to permeate such a young organism as the agroindustrial association. An entire discussion sprang upon this subject. N.G. Ivakin, chairman of the RAPO [Rayon Agroindustrial Association] council who is also the director of the rayon agricultural administration, for example, complained of being overwhelmed by a stream of paper with no time for vital work. He gave the following specific example so as not to be suspected of lack of objectivity:

"Recently we took a survey of 'greetings' and 'replies'. I didn't believe it myself: it turns out that on an average I read through 100 pages of official orders per day. In seven months no more and no less than 6077 pieces of correspondence were received and sent to me for my signature! When, you might ask, is there time to focus on what is important?"

The answer should be clear and certain: this can and should be done. Several people however have retorted, "Try and extricate yourself from under the growing pile of paper to find the true focal point. It is a difficult task. Many have gotten so carried away with the all-out argument that they have begun to keep track of their own paper and that of others. V. K. Antonov, chief of the raykom organization department noted with strong self-criticism that arithmetic such as this suffers from one-sidedness. All paper is not the same. The threat of formal reaction is inherent in such an abundance of official documents, whether willingly or not. He also had some figures to share: by August 93 decrees had come to the raykom from the party obkom bureau--one and a half times more than for seven months of the previous year. And add to that 21 more joint

decrees with the oblispolkom. As a result the raykom under its own momentum adopted 146 single decrees at its meetings!

In addition the organizations subordinate to them were authorized to respond to them.

The flow of the paper stream is also actively promoted by the working RAPO organ--the agricultural administration. In the Boyevoy Sovkhoz alone the invincible stream brought along 136 documents to be filled out in 7 months. In short, workers for rayon organs often act as dispatchers: with one hand they receive the orders and with the other they duplicate them and pass them out.

While elucidating the truth and the clash of different opinions it was observed that all participants in the meeting (absolutely all!) were against superfluous correspondence, which causes a mess and takes away a good deal of time and mental effort from workers. Here is what is astonishing, however: these same people who fought so passionately for rationality in correspondence and for the required sense of proportion, confessed to their own paper-pushing. The whole point then, is not one of anybody's character or fondness for the execution of red tape, but in the style, the methods of the work itself. Its forms must be decidedly changed and it must be creatively adapted to the solution of every specific matter. In this regard an opinion expressed by orgotdel chief V. K. Antonov and raykom secretary Z. I. Shipkova appears to be worthy of attention: the primary organizations must exercise a great deal of independence in determining which document to set in motion--using their common interests as a starting point, of course. And how to do this right now? Let us say that a decree on the unsatisfactory progress of cattle wintering has been adopted in the oblast and that everyone is obliged to discuss this matter. But what if the problem of wintering is always handled well in the kolkhoz, and moreover all plans and socialist duties are being successfully carried out by the cattle raisers? In this case it is hardly useful for the managers and specialists to conduct business according to a recommended agenda. They probably have worse bottlenecks, their own problems that should be attended to first. In short, the speakers said that for the time being outdated forms of paperwork routing and execution should be done away with. It is important to remember in this regard Lenin's wise advice: better less, but better. It is undoubtedly timely as it applies to the drawing up of official papers. Actually there can be less of them. Moreover, they should differ in their specifics and should certainly take into consideration local characteristics and circumstances. This then will not fetter initiative and independence of action, but will unleash it and, it goes without saying that it will help shorten official correspondence.

#### "Extras" and Clever Compromises

A whole system of measures must be directed toward the inculcation and encouragement of efficiency and initiative--this opinion was expressed often

at the meeting. There are still too many so-called "extras" in various organizations, who are not responsible for anything and are ready to follow any order, even one that has not been well thought out.

"In creating the RAPO apparatus we did not weaken the farm staffs, as managers are affirming now," said N. G. Ivakin. "But the question arises: do we need such a large apparatus? We now have 15 principal employees and 30 for "cross support." If the administration director had the opportunity to disperse a salary fund at his discretion, he himself would decide who was actually indispensable to the administration. The capacity for work and creative energy of good specialists would actually be encouraged through this fund. In this manner "extras" would be presented with a choice: to either put out a full load of work or to relinquish their place to people with more initiative.

Judging from the lively discussion one could see that a sore subject had been touched upon. Rayispolkom chairman A. I. Chernomyrdin brought the attention of those gathered to the inflexibility of staff assignments, including those at local soviets and farms. Is it not true that kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors are tied hand and foot by all sorts of limitations on staffing? What is to come of this? For example, a farm has 800 head of cattle. This means that you now have the right to put a livestock specialist's salary into the industrial financial plan. Without this it is impossible, but it turns out that it is possible to go without a medical staff member or a service worker. The industrial financial plan does not provide for these staffing elements.

At the present time, when the agroindustrial complex is first being selected as an independent object of planning and administration, participants in the meeting reasonably observed, the "internal routine" directive forms are already impeding actual practice. The RAPO administration itself, however, will obviously have to exercise its rights more assertively when it is given more authority.

The rayon agroindustrial association has gotten off to a successful start on the whole. The harvest has been completed here before many others in the oblast. The plan for the sale of grain to the state has been exceeded. According to results of the all-union competition, the rayon was cited for successful cattle wintering. A good basis has been created for fulfilling yearly plans for the realization of livestock products. But we must not forget the first 2 years of the 5-year plan, when farms accumulated a huge debt for grain purchases. The drought that struck the oblast proved that many organization ideological measures do not have a "safety factor" or necessary "cohesive force" that would guarantee success under adverse conditions.

During the discussion the call went out distinctly to free managers from unnecessary guardianship, to give them more independence.

"It is true that sometimes we are too quick to settle certain questions for the kolkhoz chairman or specialists," confessed N. G. Ivakin, "Why does this happen? I will speak frankly: it is not merely because of overcautiousness or conceit--we can see better from up here. We understand perfectly that even

the best of our plans will remain only plans without creative initiative on the part of subordinates. The predicament is a different one: certain managers do not see the difference between independence and autocracy, and thus we are simply obliged to direct them."

He then presented more than one example of a certain chairman who has been clever enough to increase kolkhoz profits very quickly, scarcely in one season. But at what expense? It is all very simple. He has allocated a huge portion of the kolkhoz fields to melons; in this area it is well known that watermelons bring in a solid income if they are channeled through the markets. Is independence such as this necessary? At this time our business initiative should be directed toward fulfilling the basic problem of the economy: to achieve steady improvement in grain and livestock production.

The discussion rang out with rebukes addressed to the rayon administration link employees: it happens that in the guise of independence they are encouraging...craftiness, and sometimes even forcing it. V. I. Vostrikov, director of the Urozhaynoye experimental production farm painted a picture that has become rather common. The farm is allotted a rather large sum for capital construction, but it is just this money that is not "backed up" by the corresponding funds, and meanwhile the managers sharply ask, "Why aren't you building?"

What is left for the kolkhoz chairman or the sovkhoz director to do? Either they can go begging to the city chiefs or they can engage in complicated, often illegal exchanges and compromises, and it is easier yet to pay exorbitant prices to people outside the system [shabashniki]. They have neither funds nor limits, and can always find bricks, cement and wood somewhere." Everyone has known about this for a long time, viewing this worthless practice with disapproval.

"Whom are we betraying here?" sharply noted the director of the Urozhaynoye EPF [Experimental Production Farm] and raysovet ispolkom chairman. Indeed the understanding of socialist enterprise itself is being perverted.

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#### A Glance at Farms That Are Behind

V. V. Stebnev, chairman of the rayon Committee of People's Control, spoke on an interesting facet in the discussion of these burning issues. He feels that it is possible to increase the ideological assurance for farm tasks if there is a definitive change in the principles of operating lagging, weak farms. A solid and positive body of experience has been amassed in business relationships with rather strong working collectives. However the arsenal of means for the "middle peasants" who are lagging behind is poor. Usually this help is limited to the managers calling them on the carpet.

V. V. Stebnev recalled one case: "The harvest was being brought in at Kolkhoz imeni Pugachev. The mechanics were going about their work indifferently, and the first question they asked us was, 'Will the neighbors come to help?' And they themselves, in the meantime, had not yet begun to bring in the harvest! They were in the habit of hoping for help from others. I was scandalized by such naked dependence. Nevertheless, we should look at this fact otherwise. We, indeed, are also guilty. Yearly support has trained many of them to be complacent, not wishing to show their own initiative."

Many emphasized that it was time for the RAPO council to organize the work in such a way that farms could handle all of the agricultural campaigns.

This fact was also brought up. On the day before the meeting the party raykom First Secretary, P. G. Ryutin made the rounds of farms and took notice: an indicator board usually hangs in the field camps, near the office. In the column "Ahead Today" the names are usually very clearly seen, but in the "Behind" column there is nothing. He asked the partkom secretaries why and they answered that it is awkward to write someone's name in because everyone is doing their best and they don't want to hurt anyone's feelings inadvertently. The main purpose of the indicator board, however, is to see that those who are behind will reach out toward those in the lead, comparing those results with their own.

There is no denying that we speak far more often of employee pride of those who are in the forefront, but we should start thinking right away about the honor of work for those who lag behind. Indeed, the same feeling of worthiness exists among those who are behind; it just needs to be developed. This feeling needs to be awakened not with slogans or with castigation from the rostrums but by smart, unobtrusive training in the experience of the best workers, including managers and specialists.

One does not need to go far from the raykom for examples. Konstantin Yakovlevich Tulintsev has managed the Kolkhoz imeni 21st S'yezda KPSS for 26 years. The day before the harvest a question came up here concerning combine operators. They were 12 men short. He could have gone to the municipal chiefs, particularly since the training of mechanics for work in the village is written into their job descriptions. However, Tulintsev is not in the habit of wishing for help from somewhere else. He went around to all the houses and spoke with those who have the right to drive the machines but who were working in another part of the farm -- and he found the missing combine operators!

The discussion at the Orenburg party raykom bureau proved to be a useful one. Of course, conference participants also touched on other problems connected in one way or another with improving the party and farm work in all rural labor collectives and with the RAPO activity.

The general opinion was this: in order to increase the efficiency of measures taken, it is necessary to speak frankly of urgent problems, without smoothing over the rough edges, with the rank-and-file communists, the tillers of the soil.

## REGIONAL

### KIRGHIZ MVD ROAD PATROL NOTES INCREASE IN FORGED TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 23 Aug 83 p 4

[Article by Ye. Mironov, instructor of State Automobile Inspection (GAI), Kirghiz SSR MVD,: "A Stroll to the Red Bridge"]

[Text] Summer is ending, but Issyk-Kul is still just as beautiful. And, just like 2-3 months ago, there is an endless flow of traffic along the Frunze-Rybachye route. The GAI control post on the Red October bridge is alert so that there will be no "wild" (or unauthorized) motorists in the traffic. Issyk-Kul is still not ready to receive them without suffering damage. By decision of the republic sanitary-epidemiological station, access to its banks is restricted.

However, it is not the trams, but Zhiguli, Volga and Moskvich automobiles that bring the unauthorized motorists accompanied by their families or with groups of friends to Issyk-Kul with forged travel papers. GAI workers are amazed by the inventiveness shown. "Documents" of this type have never been seen before.

A. Reshetov arrived smiling with a pass for the "Aist" holiday hotel of the Ministry of Light Industry and said, "I want to register and be admitted." But, wait a moment. The pass issued to N. Reshetova, the foreman of shop No 1 of the Kirgiziya Firms, shows a value of 40 rubles, but for the husband who is a metal worker in auto yard No 1 and is "a foreigner" to the Ministry of Light Industry, there appears a total of 12 rubles. What does this mean? In the place where the stamp of shop No 1 should be there is a different one--that of the local committee of the passenger car yard and an illegible scribbled signature.

Who in the local committee issued such a pass? The question remained unanswered, the door slammed, the motor growled and the car slowly went down the hill homewards towards Frunze.

On the pass for the "Altyn-Kol" holiday hotel given to head foreman V. Meshcheryakov of the MSU-3 Tokmakstroy Trust, the stamp was in the right place and was correct. Unfortunately, the pass itself had been photoduplicated by some miracle procedure. And so Meshcheryakov did not, this time, see the sea-gull and sails of the yachts against the background of blue waves which adorn the front, if we can put it this way, of the original.

The GAI workers may get their hands on less successful "handmade" copies of passes and mysteriously hand-made geographical maps, which have to mark the from the pass. V. Strukov, a photographer at a home appliance combine, and I. Mukhamedshin, a polytechnic tekhnikum teacher, from the republic capital were caught with such documents.

The inspector was then approached by Subanbek Kaparov, who is burdened with production problems, and is accompanying the new bus KAVZ-685 belonging to the Kolkhoz imeni Frunze of the Kochkorskiy Rayon of Naryn Oblast. Judging by the travel document, he is an automobile mechanic being sent to Frunze for spare parts for agricultural machinery and for registration of the bus documents. He did not get to the capital, but stopped in Kant where he spent two days, obtained a few spare parts, and then decided to "break in" the bus by loading it with 15 persons amounting to a weight of, more or less, one ton. The test ended at the GAI post where his companions had to get off.

It is impossible not to feel sympathy for a good half of the population of the Issyk-Kul Oblast (and now the epidemic is beginning to spread to Naryn Oblast) for their close relations died at the height of the resort season. And it is possible to feel joy for the young couples who have had children during the same period. This might be so if the fraud did not so distinctly appear in the telegrams, letters, certificates and other "documents" attesting these events. How many names might be mentioned of persons who, making use of their work positions, got into state cars and drove 400 versts to their vacation resort and, after a couple of weeks returned to the domestic hearth, on the state's gas and taking the driver away from his responsibilities.

The GAI workers wish "happy vacation" to those who honestly deserve them. But those who are trying to get away with something and to commit fraud will get a stroll to the GAI post instead of to the beach, and then back home.

12497

CSO: 1830/1

## REGIONAL

### RASHIDOV SPEAKS AT 2000TH ANNIVERSARY OF TASHKENT

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 Sep 83 pp 1-3

[Speech by Comrade Sh.R. Rashidov]

[Excerpts] Tashkent has been involved in the most important events in the building of socialism in Central Asia. In April 1918, the Republic of Soviet Turkestan was proclaimed here, declaring itself an indivisible part of the RSFSR. The republic of Soviet Turkestan became an outpost of the socialist revolution in the East, and Tashkent was its capital.

To Tashkent came Lenin's famous letter "To the Communist Comrades of Turkestan," which developed the principles of the party's national policies regarding Central Asian peoples and played a decisive role in consolidating Soviet rule and the building of socialism in Turkestan. In the letter it said: "Establishing the proper relations with the peoples of Turkestan now has a significance for the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic which is, without exaggeration, gigantic and of world-wide historical importance.

"All Asia and all the colonies of the world, and thousands and millions of people will be practically affected by the attitude the Soviet republic of workers and peasants takes toward the poor and previously oppressed peoples."

Guided by Lenin's outlines, and passing through the Leninist school of revolutionary struggle and proletarian internationalism, the working class of Tashkent headed the struggle of the workers' land to establish and consolidate Soviet rule. Thanks to its political consciousness, courage, steadfastness, and heroism, Tashkent, along with bastions of the socialist revolution such as Petrograd, Moscow, and other cities, became a powerful strong point for defending the country from the hordes of the White Guard, foreign interventionists, and Basmachi bands.

The general line of the Communist Party in resolving the national question was to create, before all else, a material base--a socialist economy. Soviet Russia gave unstinting help in resolving this task. The working people of Tashkent and all Uzbekistan will never forget the acts of the Russian people, who, fulfilling their internationalist duty, made conscious sacrifices and gave them unselfish aid. Even in the first years of Soviet rule, a number of industrial enterprises were relocated from the center of Russia to Tashkent.

In the course of the building of socialism, Tashkent became the largest administrative-political, industrial, and cultural center of Central Asia. It made a great contribution toward achieving the cultural revolution. An historic event in the lives of the peoples of all Central Asia was Lenin's decree of 7 September 1920 concerning the establishment of Tashkent University--the first in the East.

At every stage of the building of the new life by the seasoned vanguard of working people of the republic, an important presence has been the Communist Party of Uzbekistan--one of the fighting contingents of the CPSU. The Communist Party of Uzbekistan now brings together 618,000 communists.

The great power of the party's Leninist ideals and the irresistible might of the new order, Soviet patriotism, and socialist internationalism which united all the peoples of our country were manifested with enormous force in the harsh years of the Great October War. In this historic battle, Tashkent fought shoulder to shoulder with all peoples of the Soviet Union.

In fighting at the front and with selfless labor at home, the people of Tashkent helped to forge the victory over the brutal and treacherous enemy--facism. During the war years, the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan became a powerful arsenal of the Soviet Army. It sent airplanes and ammunition, food and uniforms to the front.

In those terrible days, Uzbekistan took over and accomodated about 100 industrial enterprises; Tashkent had more than 50, among which were industrial giants of great military importance.

Dozens of military academies, military colleges and schools, 14 VUZes of the country's central cities, a number of institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and 30 major theater collectives and ensembles were moved to Tashkent.

Fulfilling their lofty patriotic and internationalist duty, the working people of Uzbekistan cheerfully accepted more than a million people evacuated from temporarily occupied regions of the country, and 200,000 children. With its own population of 500,000, Tashkent accomodated 300,000 people, of whom about 100,000 were children.

The capital of Uzbekistan developed at a feverish pace in the post-war period. Now Tashkent is one of the largest industrial and cultural centers of the country. It is a city with a population of two million.

Here there are 424 major enterprises of more than 100 sectors of industry: aviation, machine building, electronics and electrical equipment, light industry, the food industry, and others.

Tashkent is a production center for cotton-picking machinery and other technology of the cotton industry. It provides this equipment to cotton-growing republics of our country and a number of foreign states which grow cotton. Tashkent gives the country tractors and airplanes, excavators and cotton-picking combines, radio electronic equipment and cable. The industrial output of the city is known today in 70 countries of the world.

All of this is the result of inspired labor, the work of the golden hands of Tashkent's remarkable working class. Today the working class of Uzbekistan's capital is more than 300,000 qualified, educated, politically conscious people who are faithfully carrying on the revolutionary and labor traditions of the Tashkent proletariat. Today the working class of Tashkent, along with the 45,000-strong army of engineering and technical intelligentsia, is a direct participant in resolving the great tasks of the scientific-technical revolution. The Tashkent working class is a worthy contingent of the modern Soviet working class.

Having a profound understanding of this, hundreds of people from Tashkent are working in the Nonchernozem, on BAM, and in Tyumen. Carrying out their internationalist duty, our specialists are working in Afghanistan and Angola, Mozambique and Syria, helping those nations to build their societies.

Tashkent is a major center of science, education, and culture. There are 326 general education schools here, where more than 16,000 instructors teach and almost 310,000 students learn; there are 48 vocational-technical schools, with 29,000 students.

Today Tashkent has 19 VUZes, including one of the largest universities in the country, as well as 36 secondary specialized educational establishments. They employ almost 15,000 instructors and are attended by 55,000 students. With this potential at its command, Tashkent is preparing cadres of scientists, specialists, and qualified workers not only for the republic economy but also for the other fraternal republics.

The capital of the republic accommodates the Uzbek Academy of sciences, and 69 scientific-research institutes which employ more than 25,000 scientific workers. Along with scientists of the fraternal republics, Uzbek scientists are doing much to push scientific-technical progress forward and introduce it into the country's economy.

During the years of building socialism and communism, the city, like the entire republic, has made a gigantic contribution to the development of culture. The city has 9 theaters, three concert organizations, dozens of palaces of culture and clubs, museums, libraries, 180 movie projectors, a major television studio, 9 publishing houses, and 10 stadiums. Enormous progress is being achieved in literature and art, and numerous cadres of creative intelligentsia have been created.

On this festive day, we utter special words of acknowledgement and gratitude to those who actively struggled for the new life, travelled the path from social inequality to full emancipation and conscious participation in the building of socialism--those on whose shoulders the burdens of the cruel war with facism and the difficulties of the post-war reconstruction rested heavily, those who today stand in the first ranks of the creation of communism--our remarkable women.

In the past three and a half five-year periods, the city's residential resources have been substantially renovated, increasing by a factor of 2.5. During this time, the city has built 20 new schools, 230 kindergartens, many medical institutions, and a number of cultural-consumer and social establishments.

Tashkent is justly called a city of friendship, brotherhood, and cooperation of nations. Tashkent has one of the most international populations of any city in the country. In the 1930's, the city had representatives of 50 nationalities, whereas today there are more than 120.

Tashkent is multi-national, multi-faceted, and multi-lingual. But with all its inhabitants of widely different nationalities, there is a single common language--the language of the great Russian people. It is not just the medium of international relations, but also a means of spiritual enrichment and all-round development of every working person. The task of improving the study of our common language, which serves to deepen the mutual understanding among all nations and nationalities of the USSR and accelerate their advancement, has special significance for us.

Every year, Tashkent's international ties are expanding and strengthening, and its contribution to the cause of peace, social progress, and the cooperation of peoples increases. The city's external economic connections with many foreign countries are constantly being expanded. Tashkent sends its industrial output to several dozen countries of the world. Soviet specialists--envoys of Tashkent--are working successfully in 32 governments.

Tashkent has become a place for conducting major international forums, conferences, and symposia. A quarter of a century ago, the first Conference of Asian and African Writers was held here, which laid the foundation for the literary movements of these two great continents.

Here the spirit of Tashkent was born and first declared itself--the spirit of the cohesion and unity of Afro-Asian writers, the spirit of the solidarity of the democratic literatures of African and Asian countries in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and aggression, the spirit of striving and resoluteness to establish on the planet the ideals of humanism, peace, and social and national equity. And once again, a quarter of a century later, in a few days Tashkent will greet the participants in the Seventh Conference of Asian and African Writers. In May of next year Tashkent will hold for the eighth time a film festival for countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, under the motto "For Peace, Social Progress, and the Freedom of Nations."

Every year Tashkent hosts dozens of major international meetings and sessions of various commissions of the UN, UNESCO, social luminaries, scientists, and representatives of the artistic intelligentsia. Tashkent has hosted important functions for the Solidarity Organization of Peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, with the participation of other contingents.

Every year, Tashkent's scientific and cultural international connections grow stronger. Tashkent University and the scientific-research institutes of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences are actively collaborating with numerous foreign scientific centers. Tashkent scientists are doing much to support the developing nations in creating scientific institutes and laboratories, and in training national cadres. Almost 3,500 students from 80 countries are now studying in the city's VUZes, tekhnikums, and vocational-technical schools.

Every year Tashkent's international cultural connections are being expanded. Our republic currently maintains various kinds of friendly cultural ties with 118 countries of the world.

"The path travelled by the Soviet Union in the past 60 years is an entire epoch," emphasized Comrade Yu.V. Andropov. "History has never known such a swift flight from a state of backwardness, disaster, and ruin to the might of today's world power having a high level of culture and continually increasing social well-being."

12255

CSO: 1830/37

## REGIONAL

### RSFSR CULTURE MINISTER ON PRESERVATION OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Sep 83 p 3

[Interview of RSFSR Deputy Minister of Culture A. I. Shkurko by SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent N. Kolesnikova: "To the Sources of Memory"]

[Text] Our correspondents' expose "Restoration-82" received broad exposure during the past year in the pages of the newspaper. Many problems were raised that were worthy of discussion not just locally, but in the central departments. Our correspondent N. Kolesnikova asked RSFSR Deputy Minister of Culture A. I. Shkurko to sum up the results of this expose.

[Question] Aleksandr Ivanovich, in January of this year the RSFSR Council of Ministers decided to concentrate the management of the preservation, restoration and use of historical and cultural monuments within the RSFSR Ministry of Culture. How will this look in practice?

[Answer] Actually, the RSFSR Ministry of Culture is now, in accordance with legislation, the "specially designated government organ for the preservation of monuments" in the Russian Federation. Why did this have to be done? In the last three decades significant changes in the preservation of historical and cultural monuments have taken place, the scale of repair and restorative operations has increased significantly, and the demand for the preservation and active use of our nation's cultural heritage has increased. And common rules, instructions and standards must be enacted immediately, which would be obligatory for all enterprises, institutions and organizations regardless of their departmental affiliation. There is still no completed system like this at the present time. It is also necessary to complete the formation and reinforcement of government organs for the preservation of monuments and restoration organizations throughout the entire Federation.

As for the All-Russian Society for the Preservation of Monuments, this mass public organization has enough experience. In the new all-union statute on the preservation and use of monuments the rights and opportunities for society have been broadened, and we are counting on serious help from the Central Council of the VOOPIK [All-Russian Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments] and its local departments.

[Question] Many claims were made in the expose materials against the Rosrestavratsiya Association. The pace of the restoration operations is still slow, not many finished products have been turned in. Our readers, many of whom are experienced in restoration have justly pointed out that the workshops who have joined the association have become pariahs in their own native oblasts and cities. Problems of material and technical procurement have become more difficult to solve, as well as assurance of a work force; concern for the everyday needs of the restorers themselves has diminished. How would you evaluate the situation that has come about and what measures would you take to correct it?

[Answer] There are undoubtedly definite complications and unresolved problems in restoration work. Definitive action on the part of the ministry, local cultural organs and ispolkoms of soviets of people's deputies is needed to correct the existing situation. One of the trends that we see is further development of restoration production control. In this regard we should like to return to the events of 10 years ago, when the republic scientific restoration production association Rosrestavratsiya was created; this is a new type of restoration organization in principle, which up until now has no analogs either in construction or the repair-construction production. The local restoration organizations which comprise the association were very poorly equipped mechanically, there was no efficient system for the procurement of materials and technology, nor was there the required production center.

In this period the association's basic funding has increased by a factor of almost 19, from 700,000 to 13 million rubles. It has been allocated a significant amount of technology and transportation, and in many restoration workshops, production centers have been built; in others they are being built and planned. On the whole, the production capacities of organizations that were original members of the association has tripled, and that of the new association members has increased by a factor of five.

Of course, the problems of technical equipment and procurement of construction buildings are still far from resolved in all restoration organizations, particularly in the Arkhangelsk, Karelia and Kaluga workshops, and the Penza cost accounting district. The state of affairs is improving here at the present time: the construction of production centers has begun, the necessary technology is being apportioned gradually, and living area problems are being solved.

Starting in 1983, the Rosrestavratsiya Association is handled independently in the republic's economic and social development planning, which will enable a further improvement in the procurement of technology and materials by the restorers. In recent years the ministry and the Rosrestavratsiya Association have been particularly concerned with shortening the amount of time spent working on monuments and with handing over finished products to those who ordered them. Work on 230 monuments has been slated for completion for this year. On the whole, however, the problem is rather acute. One of the bottlenecks in the field of restoration is the shortage of planning estimates. There was a significant increase in estimates issued with the creation in 1977 of the Spetsproyektrestavratsiya Institute, but the projected amount of restoration work is still not assured for the time being.

Centralization of the restoration matters creates conditions for specialization in performing individual types of work generally requiring the participation of highly skilled specialists. Thus, a Leningrad Oblast workshop specializes in furniture restoration and clothing collections, a Moscow experimental workshop in model architectural decor, and an inter-oblast workshop specializes in monument and easel painting, artifacts of decorative and applied art and sculpture. More examples could be given, but burgeoning specialization is making it possible to create schools of restoration even today.

[Question] Speaking of that, the problem of restoration specialists training is particularly acute today, judging from correspondents' reports. This applies to specialists with a higher education as well as to representatives of the working classes. Whereas architects and restorers are trained at architectural institutes, there is practically nowhere for training restoration workers. What is being suggested to solve this problem? What practical steps are being taken?

[Answer] Actually, the paper's criticism was justified and based in fact. The training and, for the most part, the assignment of personnel to work is a complicated and comprehensive affair, requiring constant purposeful work. The Rosrestavratsiya Association calculated demands for the training of skilled workers and specialists in the 11th Five-Year Plan, right up to 1990. In accordance with this calculation, the RSFSR gosprofobr [State Administration for Vocational Training of the Population] held training for skilled restoration workers in several professional and technical schools. In Leningrad GPTU [Municipal Vocational and Technical School] No 55 students obtain a specialty in architectural detail plaster work; at Tomsk GPTU No 20 in wood engraving, at Novgorod GPTU No 15 in carpentry; at Kazan technical school No 33 in stone masonry restoration; and at Pskov GPTU No 12 in interior house painting finishing work. A program for the training of stone and stucco artistic restorers and master technologists is being planned at Suzdal Art School. Moreover, artist-restorers are being trained at the Moscow Art School imeni 1905 and the Moscow Higher Art and Industrial School (b. Stroganovskoye).

Nonetheless, the range of specialities, the educational process and the system for distribution and allocation of personnel all are in need of serious improvement. The most important question is the strengthening of ties between education and the production activity of the main workshops and the actual requirements for skilled specialists. Secondary and higher education institutions must make the transition to an efficient procedure for direction and agreements must be made between the association and the schools and VUZes.

Besides this, the association education center, which has to train 200 specialists per year takes care of the training and continuing education of the work force.

The placement of restorers certainly depends for the most part on improving housing conditions. This has also been discussed in newspaper reports. At this time the problem is extremely difficult to resolve. The RSFSR Gosplan is meeting us halfway, allocating means for housing construction, but we would

like local organs not to stand aside; we would like them to help. For the time being this is only being done in a few oblasts: Vologda, Kostroma, Ryazan and Tomsk.

[Question] For a number of years our newspaper has raised the question several times of the condition of three pearls of the north--the Kizhi, Valaam and Solovkov monuments--and also wooden architectural monuments in need of immediate help. We would like to know what measures are being taken?

[Answer] As before, the problem remains an acute one, but an entire series of important steps have already been taken. In February the Karelian CPSU oblast committee and the Karelian ASSR Council of Ministers considered and approved a project for the restoration and engineering reinforcement of the Preobrazhenskiy Church on Kizhi as well as a planned basis for the distribution of souvenirs on the island of Valaam. A production sector has been created here and it is allotted the necessary machinery and transportation. Moreover, the Moscow trust and Leningrad restoration workshop have been charged with fulfillment of the most critical operations.

Construction of a metal infrastructure is being completed at Preobrazhenskiy Church on the island of Kizhi, which will take the monument completely out of its broken-down state.

As for the Solovets Archipelago ensemble, the Arkhangelsk oblispolkom has passed a special resolution to improve the organization of work on the monument. This year completion of work on the refectory, white tower and a portion of the fortress walls is planned. The Soyuzrestavratsiya Association is drawing up planning estimates in accordance with the production work plan.

Use of such major ensembles is especially complicated. Engineering communications, cleaning equipment, piers and even airports are needed. The Central Council on Travel and Tourism could take on this expensive work, but, unfortunately, it is staying away from solving these problems, although this is the very organization that receives the bulk of tourist income.

As far as wooden structures are concerned, the criticism here was also justified. The RSFSR Ministry of Culture, together with the Arkhangelsk oblispolkom and the Rosrestavratsiya Association are planning to create a mobile mechanized brigade by the end of 1983, whose duty it will be to carry out emergency conservation work on wooden architectural monuments.

We understand the sharpness with which many newspapers and journals are writing about restoration. Too many problems still exist in this area, and you and I together have not come close to naming all of them today. What is important, however, is that a definite tendency toward their more active resolution is being planned.

12262

CSO: 1800/30

REGIONAL

PERSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHING EXPERIMENT IN ARMENIAN SCHOOL

[Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 19 Oct 83 carries on page 4 a 250-word article titled "Persian Is Heard in the Classroom." The article describes a four-year experimental Persian language program which is being conducted in a Yerevan secondary school by the republic Ministry of Education. This school was selected for the experiment due to the large number of immigrants of Armenian descent, especially those from Iran, who have settled in the area.

CSO: 1830/79

END